HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 96— BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 25 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 30 Apr. | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJAx .. | | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 18 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 16 ,, | MALWA .. | | 10,940 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MONGOLIAx .. | 16,594 |
| 30 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 6thAug. | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,120 |
| 13 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11 430 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 27 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7 952 |

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation [illegible] will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To London and back by sea ..... | £105 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..... | £120 |
| To Marseilles and back ..... | £100 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 12th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 7th July | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 21st ,, | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 28th April | NALDERA .. | For Australia. |
| 7th June | NELLORE .. | China & Japan |
| | CATHAY .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 10th June | MACEDONIA .. | China & Japan |
| 5th July | NYANZA .. | China & Japan |
| | COMORIN .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 25th April | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 27th ,, | KARAGOLA .. | East & S. Africa. |
| 27th ,, | BANDRA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 28th ,, | VARELA† .. | Busreh via Karachi. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

†VARELA sails Thursday instead of Friday.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 7 Apr. | 24 Apr. |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 19 ,, | 25 ,, |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 29 ,, | 12 May |
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 15 May | 28 ,, |
| Rangoon Maru .. | 5059 | 19 ,, | 2 June |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 39 ,, | 12 ,, |

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

### AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.
*Sold Everywhere.*
It kills cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Randi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St KARACHI.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 | 23,82,000 |
| Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 | 30,95,326 |

Rs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Okara (Dist. |
| Amballa City | Jammu | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelum City | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Quetta |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Lyallapur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Meerut City | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums As low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

### KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR . . . . ( Kathiawar.)

## BUY THE BEST

# KATNI

## "CASTLE" BRAND

# PORTLAND CEMENT

## IS THE BEST

*GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)*

**THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.**

*AGENTS:*—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT. .. .. .. BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1922 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1922 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

## INSURANCE

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business,
For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. P. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

### VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

*Chairman*—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
*Chief Agents*—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
*Head Office*—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ENGINEER, capable of erecting and working an Uniflow Engine 100 H. P. (maker Grant Ritchi Kilmarnock) in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding mechines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machineries. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to :—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE.
A 28483

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED a trained and qualified Tailor and Cutter, for Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri School, Moradabad, U. P. Apply to the following stating qualification and pay: B. PRITHVI NATH PLEADER, Joint Secretary of the School.
A 28451

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A retared MILITARY MAN of good credentials to work as a manager in a show. Also good acrobats, magicians, circus men, mesmerisers and two stage dancing girls, Anglo-Indians. English merry-go-rounds, swings and joy wheel. Apply sharp to FASAHATALI, Lalkua Bazar, DELHI.
A R193

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN as PAID AGENTS and CANVASSERS, enclose anna stamp for particulars. MANGALDAS & COMPANY, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.
A R105

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

## EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M. 97.

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER of a Noble blood with Rs. 25 Thousand. Apply sharp Box. No. 1953 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R178

## PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult :—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs-7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4. Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.
R177

HEALTH—Weak lungs, weak bodies, deranged systems set right. Radical method. Startling results. Box No. 1954 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R186

GUARANTEED GLORIOUS HEALTH—None need be sickly. Radical method. Startling results. Box No. 1956 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R189

## TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day a dividend of Rs. 35/- (less Income Tax) per Preference Share and a final dividend of Rs. 90/- (free of Income Tax) per ordinary share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1926. These dividends are payable to shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 2nd April 1927.

The above dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street on and after MONDAY, 25th April, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
For The Bombay Company Limited.
C. H. GOODALL
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1927.
28440

### THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1926, was declared at the rate of Rs. 300 per share and is payable to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 2nd April, 1927.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after Monday, 25th April, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates

On behalf of
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Company Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1927.
28440

### FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR SURAT.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on 6th June, 1927, for about 27 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Timari and Asindra leaves in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

(Sd)/- A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
28374

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,

MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

CLASSES for Engineering apprentices are held on Saturday mornings at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and are open to bona-fide apprentices working in Engineering firms. Fees Rs. 20 per session payable in advance.

Apprentices desirous of joining, are required to pass the Entrance Examination to be held on Friday, the 29th April, 1927, at 9.30 a.m. All applications must be submitted through the employers.

Further particulars on application.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal and Secretary.
28484

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ISSUE OF BOOKS OF SECOND CLASS MILEAGE COUPONS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

ON AND FROM 1ST MAY, 1927, books of second class mileage coupons will be issued locally on their line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to representatives of mercantile firms. Each book will contain coupons totalling 2000 miles. These coupon books will be issued by the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay in favour of not more than four representatives of each firm on production of a certificate signed by the Proprietor, Managing Director, Senior Partner or Manager of the firm and on payment of Rs. 117-3-0 (equal to 7 1/2 pies per mile). The coupons will be available for use for six months only from the date of issue.

NO REFUND in any circumstances can be claimed on coupons lost, unused or time expired.

Coupon Books are not transferable. The coupons which must be exchanged at stations for tickets before entering trains may be used only on journeys connected with the business of the firm.

Full particularss can be obtained at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Victoria Terminus, Booking Office.

A. PEEL GOIDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
22nd April, 1927.
28482

### BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY. ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE PROSPECTUS and the Forms necessary for application for Admission to the combined courses of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be forwarded on receipt of Rs. 2/- (by M.O.)

These Forms, duly filled in, must reach the Principal's Office before June 15th, 1927.

The next session commences on July, 11th. 1927.

PRINCIPAL.
28463.

## TENDERS.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

### NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of a compound wall with gate on the south side of Hindoo Cemetery at Haines Road, will be received not later than 1 P.M. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1927.

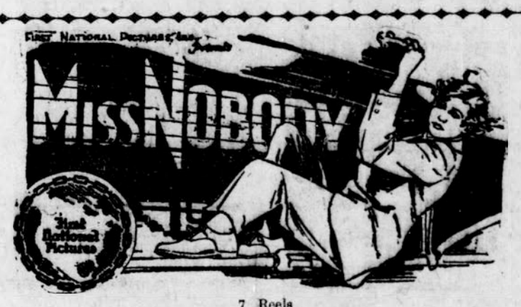
Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5/ (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1927.
28480

## AMUSEMENTS




7 Reels
Starring ANNA Q. NILSSON.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes
THE 1927 GRAND NATIONAL FROM START TO FINISH
The Lincoln Handicap — — — — The Dublin Dog Show.
TIME :—6-15, 8 15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Record Picture of this Year
Maharashtra Film Co.'s
NETAJI PALKAR
RUNNING FOURTH WEEK
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Don't Miss It

## AUCTION SALES.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 2052.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, "ALBION" MOTOR LORRY, INSOLVENT'S PEDHI AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 25th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almirahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, Office chairs, safes, TWO BIG BATH TUBS, CARPETS, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:

Re: Estate of Manilal Gulabchand (Insolvent):—

Safe, picture frames, ceiling fan, Mehta boxes, planks, trunks, wearing apparels, Dadaphone with records, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

(1) Re: Estate of Bapu Vassanji Desai (Deceased):—

Paint, brushes, hand trunk, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of James Wilkinson (Deceased):—

Trunks, wearing apparels, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Aji Panth (Deceased):—

Wearing apparels, pots, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Percy Anquetil (Deceased):—

Wearing apparels, trunks, nick-nacks, etc.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ganni Janmahomed Sopariwalla of Pan Gally, Nall Bazar, Bombay:—

Almyrah, lady's writing table, chairs, dressing chest of drawers, iron bed, teapoys screen, round table, towel horse, palm stand, brass pots, utensils etc.

By the order of A. P. Lewis, Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 2978 of 1926 (A. P. Lewis vs. Udheram Bhekoo and Sons):—

One "ALBION" motor lorry No. 928. 4 cylinder, 35 H.P., 4 tons.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of dhoties, shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks, etc. etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## BANKING.

### Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

### Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Paid up Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 400,000 |
| Reserve Liability of shareholders | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

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## BULLION MARKET.

### SILVER.

Bombay, April 23.

The Silver market is weak to-day owing to easier Shanghai Exchange and more tenders. There was some liquidation which resulted in lower prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Ready | 59 12 0 |
| Chitra delivery | 59 12 0 |
| Vaishakh | 59 13 6 |

London market.—"Very little business doing quiet and steady. Our opinion of the near future is uncertain but the more distant is poor."

### GOLD.

Bombay, April 23.

The market is steady.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 21 10 0 |
| Chaitra | 21 10 0 |
| Vaishakh | 21 10 0 |
| National Bank | 21 12 6 |
| Sovereigns ready | 13 9 9 |
| Sovereigns forward | 13 9 6 |

## EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 23.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 292
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 139 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 962
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
NEW YORK—
Bnk's selling D D 276 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 19/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.98.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 93.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 3/4.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet but steady.

## DISCOUNT RATES.

Bombay, April 22.

3 months London discounts 3 27/32 p.c.
6 months London Discounts 3 27/32 p.c.
Money call 6 to 6-1/2 per lent.
1 months 5-1/2 per cent.
3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. | 19-1/2 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £ 113-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9-3/4 |
| National Bank | £48 |
| Eastern Bank | £6-3/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £86-7/8 |
| Conversion Loan | £76-1/4 |
| Indian Loan 5½ p.c. | £102-3/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. | £57-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £59-5/8 |
| Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan | £68-7/8 |
| Consols | £54-3/4 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | £ 102-3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £ 91-3/8 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.48-5/8 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.14/18 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.93 |
| T T Madrid on London | 27.75 |
| T T Milan on London | 91.60 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.25 |
| T T Paris on London | 124.02 |
| T T London on Prague | 164.00 |

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 485.25 |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 25.

Ready Prices both for Java and Beet Sugar have dropped by about 2 Rs. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady but quiet evidencing a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. both in Jaya and B. R. B. Beet Sugar Forward prices.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo Nov Dec Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment March Sh. 17 per cwt F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 17 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet:—
Ready Rs. 16/6 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 16/8 per cwt F B H.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, April 23.

The linseed market opened steady but declined on profit taking by local jobbers. The close was quiet but steady.

The wheat market ruled rather steady with scattered buying and prices registered small improvement. The close was as under:—

Linseed May Opening Rs. 10|12|6, close Rs. 10|11|9.

Linseed September Opening Rs. 11|2|6, closed unchanged.

Wheat May Opening Rs. 7|9|6, close Rs. 7|10|3.

Wheat September Opening Rs. 7|11|3, close Rs. 7|12|3.

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd., (Special for the "Chronicle."-

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Har, | 4/7/3 |
| Wheat Bhadon, | 4/10/0 |
| Wheat Asuj, | 4/10/9 |
| Gram Jeth, | 3/8/9 |
| Gram Har, | 3/9/6 |
| Gram Asuj, | 3/13/6 |
| Barley Jeth, | 3/1/6 |
| Rape-seeds Baisakh, | 7/10//0 |
| Rape-seeds Jeth, | 7/12/0 |
| Rape-seeds Bhadon, | 8/2/6 |
| Cotton-seeds Baisakh | 3/11/6 |
| Cotton-seeds Jeth | 3/14/0 |
| Cotton-seeds Bhadan, | 4/2/0 |

| Wheat | Gram | Babley | Rape-seeds |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4/8 to 5/- | 3/13/- | 3/1/- | 7/6t to 7/14 |

Cotton seeds New gram New wheat. 3/12- 3/9 to 3/12 5/- to 5/6

Market Arrival:—
Grain 100 mds. Rape-seeds 125 mds.

Market Condition?—
Steady.

## E W YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.96 |
| July | 15.20 |
| October | 15.50 |
| December | 15 69 |
| January | 15.71 |
| Middling Spot | 15.25 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.85 |
| July | 15.15 |
| Middling Spot | 14.76 |

### RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April 23. Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 11,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 6,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 7.77 |
| May | 7.80 + .06 |
| June | 7.86 |
| July | 7.95 + .04 |
| August | 8.00 |
| September | 8.05 |
| October | 8.09 . +02 |
| November | 8.12 |
| December | 8.16 |
| January | 8.19 + .01 |
| February | 8.21 |
| March | 8.26 |
| April | 8.28 |
| Middling Spot | 8.07 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, April 22.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.76 |
| July | 14.98 |
| October | 15.28 |

NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.69 |
| July | 14.93 |
| October | 15.21 |

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.76 |
| July | 15.03 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 6.15 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 6.35 |
| Scinde Fine | 6.55 |
| Bengal Good | 6.25 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 6.45 |
| Bengal Fine | 6.65 |
| Oomra Good | 6.65 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 6.90 |
| Oomra Fine | 7.15 |
| Broach Good | 6.65 |
| Broach Fully Good | 6.95 |
| Broach Fine | 7 25 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 13.34 |
| May | 13.49 |
| June | 13.57 |
| July | 13.68 |
| August | 13.71 |
| September | 13.80 |
| October | 13.82 |
| November | 13.98 |
| December | 14.02 |
| January | 14.08 |
| February | 14.09 |
| March | 14.18 |
| April | 13.18 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., SPOT | 14.00 |

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Improved Weather Declined on Profit taking. Futures 22 to 26 lower.

LOCAL.—Advanced on Commission Houses buying. Closed rather firm.

### PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York May highest 14.98 (10-09 a.m.) lowest 14.65 (10-22 a.m.)

Liverpool 10-05 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall Central belt and Texas Gulf Coast.

Liverpool 3-25 p.m. While final result Mississipi Valley floods may not be disastrous as expected now, flood crest is not expected lower Mississipi River till 15th May, and further rains will increase fears. Think we shall see a further advance. Advise buying on any break due to long liquidation.

Liverpool 9-45 p.m.: Heavy profit taking. Weather clearing in the west.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd inst. (5-40 p.m:) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Although think advadce has been rather rapid do not think decline will go far."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugans' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 22nd inst. as under:

Market declined on good weather forecast generally."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The Home markets yesterday reacted on more favourable weather forecasts.

We continue to advise purchases in easy markets.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled easy on forecast of improvement in the weather. There was some profit taking and prices registered a decline of 33 points during the first half an hour. Thereafter prices ruled steady and the market finally closed 22 to 26 points lower for the day. Ready cotton prices also declined 25 points to 15.05c.

The New Orleans market ruled quiet on liquidation and futures closed 30 points lower. The spot cotton declined 32 points to 14.56c.

The Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 17 points but prices kept on gradually declining till close when the were 3 to 5 points higher. Spot cotton registered a rise of 18 points to 8.07d. per lb.

The general feeling still continues bullish and unless there is decided improvement in the weahter prices are likely to be fluctuated on a wider scale. Under such a state of affairs it will be safer to follow crop news and do only scalping business.

### LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 23.

Following a drop of 22 points in New York futures, the local Cotton market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 291 and advanced on buying by Commission houses, and Japanese firms. The close was firm as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| Apl/May | 291 | 294/12 | 291 | 294/12 |
| July/Aug | 296/8 | 301 | 296/8 | 300/8 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| May | 280/8 | 283/8 | 280/8 | 283/8 |
| July | 283 | 286/8 | 283 | 286/8 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| May | 270 | 274 | 270 | 274 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 23.

Liverpool opened unchanged to 3 points higher. Later cables were still better showing 6 points higher. Forward market opened for Broath at 295 and improved to 297 on continued buying by Commission houses and operators At the advance there was some profit taking and the market closed as under:—

Among the buyers to-day included Messrs. Patel, Chrystal, Naranji Kheraj, Bussan and Forbes and the sellers Prier de Saone and Bruel.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| Apl/May | 295/8 | 297 | 295 | 295 |
| July/Aug | 301 | 302 | 300/8 | 301 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| May | 283 | 284/8 | 283 | 283/8 |
| July | 286 | 287 | 286 | 286/8 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| May | 273/8 | 274 | 273/8 | 274 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Toyomankwa | Broach 300/305 |
| 100 | Vardhman Bros. | Itola 305 |
| 200 | G. G. Kosha | Muthia 283 |
| 300 | E. D. Sassoon | Sangli 318/322 |
| 100 | Ralli Bros | Muthia 280 |
| 100 | Ralli Bros | Neemuch 280 |
| 100 | Ralli Bros | Nimbuhera 283 |
| 300 | Volkart Bros. | Sanabad 290/295 |
| 100 | Forbes & Co. | Kalajin 290 |
| 100 | H. Rambhagat | Miyagam 306 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 23

| | | | Ready Mill Terms New |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine | M. G. | 282/85 |
| " | Fine | " | 272/7 |
| " | F.G. | " | 267/72 |
| Sindh-Punjab | Fine | " | 267/72 |
| " | F.G. | " | 267/70 |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine | M. G. | 297/99 |
| Nagpur | | " | 297/99 |
| Yeotmal | | " | 290/92 |
| Arvi | | " | 290/92 |
| Amraoti | | " | 282/85 |
| Khamgaon-Akola | " | " | 282/85 |
| Mulkapur | " | " | 280/82 |
| Khandesh | " | " | 280/82 |
| Muthia | Fine | " | 277/80 |
| Nanded/Purna | Best Quality | " | 287/92 |
| Purna | Average | " | 277/82 |
| Parbhani/Sailu | " | " | 277 |
| Indore/Ujjain | " | " | 287 |
| Burwah Sanavad | | | 282/87 |
| Broach Fine M.G. | " | 302/5 | 302 May |
| Broach F G M G | | | |
| Westerns Good | | 297 | May/June + 17 |
| Miraj/Sangli F.G. | | .. | 317/22 |
| Compta F.G.M.G. | | 322/27 | Apl + 35/May + 32 |
| Dhollera | | | Ap/May + 9/ |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | | Ap/May + 14 |

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 23.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd inst.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4,691 cwts. |
| Linseed | 22,800 ,, |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 179 ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 277 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 1,709 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 6,489 ,, |
| Castorseed | 5,241 ,, |
| Rice | 3,681 ,, |
| Myraboltams | 2,410 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 898 ,, |
| Mowraseed | 753 ,, |
| Gram | 5,591 ,, |
| Joowar | 592 ,, |
| Barley | 351 ,, |
| Bajree | 448 ,, |
| Coal | 2,767 tons. |

### LINSEED.

London, April 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May £17/12/6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Buyers May/June £17/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Shipment Paid Apl/May £15/8/9
Linseed, Bombay, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May £18/12/6

### LINSEED OIL.

London, April 23.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug 31/7 1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Deliveryp Sellers Sept/Dec 32/7 1/2

## DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 23.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st. September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | | 3,06,426 | 2,87,550 |
| Central India .. | 203 | 2,68,178 | 3,44,836 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 87 | 1,84,772 | 1,97,654 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 113 | 64,937 | 70,718 |
| Berar .. | 271 | 5,40,080 | 4 52,233 |
| Central Provinces | 793 | 2,21,762 | 2,33,164 |
| Total Oomras.. | 1,467 | 15,86,755 | 15,86,159 |
| Dholera .. .. | 1,032 | 1,25,831 | 2,04,438 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | | 54,267 | 1,27,263 |
| Rajputana .. | 221 | 44,702 | 93,066 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 124 | 1,11,425 | 2,65597 |
| Broach .. .. | 4946 | 1,04,234 | 3,05,065 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 971 | 63,533 | 55,139 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 902 | 29,951 | 36,453 |
| Cocoanada .. | | 403 | 1,487 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 317 | 8493 | 12,595 |
| Persian .. .. | 101 | 3,794 | 2,892 |
| American.. .. | | 1,45,913 | 1,755 |
| Egyptian and African | 3,639 | 45,936 | 47,440 |
| Comilla, Burma & Other sorts. | 51 | 2,604 | |
| Total | 13,720 | 23,61,058 | 27,41,954 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 21st Aprfl.

In full pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 927 | 2,44,528 | 4,08,006 |
| Japan & China | 4.800 | 11,49,926 | 13,47,517 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 14,152 | 20,642 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 85,221 | 58,732 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe | | | |
| China and Japan | | 12,945 | 17,749 |
| Total | | 5,727 15,06,772 | 18,52,646 |

### AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 22.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports | 104,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 44,000 |
| Exports to France and Continent | 98,000 |
| Exports to Japan | 41,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports | 2.154,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns | 859,000 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered. £8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £18-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £20-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria ton £20|5 May-June shipment offered

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 23.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Apl/May shipment Sellers. 50/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Apl./May shipment Sellers. 51/
Wheat, Australian,
Apl./May shipment. Sellers. 53/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
April/May shipment Sellers. 52/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi 51
May/June shipment Buyers.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### SMALL RISE

Bombay, April 23.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady today and prices registered an improvement of Rs. 5 to 10 in mill shares. Tata Iron shares ruled steady with a better enquiry and prices registered is small rise. Cement shares ruled rather steady to-day. The general feeling though continuous bullish, there is absence of any aggressive buying and the prices are expected to fluctuate within a small range. We quote B. Dyeing 923|12, Century 422|8, Central India 577|8, Fazal 928|12, Indore Malwa 365, New Great 353|12. Tata Ordinary 65|4 and defferds 216|4, Imperial Bank 1490 and partly paid 370.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

| LOCAL BANKS | Paid up | Last Quotation. | Rs. | Divd. | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India .. | 50 | | 22 | | 78 | |
| Baroda .. .. | 50 | | 4 | | 84 | |
| Central Cooperative .. .. | 50 | | 2 | | 68 | 8 |
| Centfal 25 .. | 25 | | 11 | | 29 | 8 |
| Hastern .. | £59 | p.c. | | | 80 | XD |
| Imperial .. | 500 | | 40 | | 1490 | |
| Imperial Contributory .. | 125 | | 10 | | 371 | 4 |
| Union .. .. | | | 50 | | 4 | 2 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE. | | | | | | |
| Bund .. .. | 10 | .. | | | 23 | 4 |
| Central India Mining .. .. | 10 | | 42Y | | 26 | 8 |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | .. | | | 166 | 4 |
| Katul Cement O. | 100 | .. | | | 175 | |
| Kaini Cement D. | 40 | .. | | | 650 | |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | .. | | | 7 | 7 |
| Shivrajpur .. | 10 | | 8Y | | 44 | 8 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej .. | 500 | 11 | p.c. | | 865 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 | p.c. | | 148 | |
| Central Province | 100 | 71 | p.c. | | 104 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 10 | 6 | p.c | | 99 | |
| Guzerat.. .. | 10 | 5 | p.c. | | 92 | |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 5 | p.c. | | 101 | |
| Larkana .. | 100 | 5. | p.c | | 85 | |
| Mandro Bhon .. | 90 | 5 | p.c. | | 83 | |
| Pachora Janmer | 100 | 5 | p.c. | | 90 | |
| Sara Shirajgunj | 100 | 5 | p.c. | | 99 | |
| Sialkot Narowji | 100 | 5 | p.c. | | 110 | |
| cind Light .. | 100 | 12 | p.c. | | 150 | |
| Tapti Valley .. | 500 | 8 | p.c. | | 675 | |
| Upper Sind. Light | 100 | 4 | p.c. | | 80 | |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. | 250 | .. | | | 210 | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 250 | .. | | | 245 | |
| India Steam .. | 15/0/ | .. | | | 15 | 6 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity .. .. | 100 | 5 | p.c. | | 79 | |
| Andhra Valley O. | 1000 | .. | | | 827 | 8 |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1000 | .. | | | 965 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. .. .. | 50 | | 218 | | 146 | 4 |
| Bombay Tramways P. .. .. | 150 | | 1/8 | | 67 | |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | | 6 | | 102 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | .. | | | 75 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elect. O. .. .. | 1,000 | | 40 | | 1063 | 12 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. .. .. | 1,000 | 7 | p.c. | | 992 | 8 |
| Tata Power O... | 1000 | .. | | | 580 | |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | .. | | | 845 | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | | | |
| BParsiress .. .. | .. | | .. | | 435 | |
| Abroaj .. .. | 500 | .. | | | 160 | |
| Fort .. .. | 475 | .. | | | 250 | |
| Harvey & Saba. Patny .. .. | 500 | 20/35 | | | 1030 | |
| Indian Cotton .. | 128 | 17/8 | | | 205 | |
| Manmad Manufacturing .. | 150 | .. | | | 220 | |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | | | 780 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | | | | 925 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | | | 565 | |
| New Prince of Waies .. | 500 | 61 | | | 510 | |
| Volkert .. | 500 | 40 | | | 530 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. | | | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | .. | | | 307 | 8 |
| Balapur Co., Ltd. | 76 | .. | | | 22 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd., .. | 125 | | 20 | | 682 | 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation New .. | 0 | | 8 | | 205 | |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | | 0/6 | | 9/8 | XD |
| Bombay Ugand | 80 | Nil | | | 33 | |
| British Burma Petoleum .. | ..Sh. | 8 | 0/6 | | 6 | 5 |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum .. | 100 | .. | | | 182 | 8 |
| Jost Engineering | 180 | | 20 | | 140 | |
| Mckenzie .. | 100 | | 30 | | 337 | 8 |
| New Union Flour Mills .. .. | 100 | .. | | | 30 | |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | | 50Y | | 650 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st. | 250 | 6 | p.c. | | 130 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd. | 150 | .. | | | 90 | |
| Tata Iron Defd. | | .. | | | 216 | 4 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Co. O. .. | 75 | .. | | | 65 | 4 |
| Thacker .. | 50 | .. | | | 115 | |
| Telephone .. | 50 | Nil | | | 40 | |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | | | | |
| Empire of India | 60 | | 228 | | 1000 | |
| Industrial & Prudential .. .. | 6 | 2 | p.c. | | 4 | 12 |
| Jupita .. .. | | | .. | | 5 | |
| New India .. | 25 | | | | 22 | |
| Oriental Life. .. | 100 | 30 | p.c. | | 1650 | |
| Vulcan .. .. | 10 | 0/8/0 | | | 5 | 2 |
| MILLS. | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | 100 | | 10 | | 431 | 4 |
| Alliance .. | 100 | .. | | | 30 | |
| Apollo .. | 50 | .. | | | 8 | |
| Assur Viries .. | 400 | .. | | | 3 | |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | | 30 | | 210 | |
| Bombay Cotton O. | 500 | | 15 | | 345 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 | p.c. | | 6 | 4 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 23

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89/9.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103|7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/13.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87|0.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87|0.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|10.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103|8.

Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 79/1, 1945/55: Rs. 108/9.—Steady.

### DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 485.12 |

### COFFEE.

New York, Apr 23,

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot .. .. .. | 15-15/16 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 25 | 25 | 922 | 8 | |
| Bombay Industrial | 108 | .. | 6 | 4 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | .. | 70 | | |
| Brandbury .. | 250 | nil | 290 | | |
| Broach Fine Counts | 50 | .. | 75 | | |
| Century .. | 100 | 10y | 422 | | |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 532 | 8 | |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 470 | | |
| Ceylon .. .. | 100 | .. | 40 | | |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 100 | 65 | 141 | | |
| Crecent .. | 100 | 4 | 200 | | |
| Currimbhoy .. | 250 | .. | 260 | | |
| David .. .. | 500 | .. | 250 | | |
| Kurla .. .. | 100 | .. | 170 | | |
| Dawn .. .. | 250 | 55 | 710 | | |
| E. D. Sassoon United O. .. .. | 7/8 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay | 150 | nil | 267 | 8 | |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | nil | 135 | | |
| Elphinstone O. | 700 | .. | 24 | 8 | |
| Emperor Edward | | | 215 | | |
| Fazullbhoy .. | 100 | 25 | 928 | 12 | |
| Finlay.. .. | 1,000 | nil | 150 | XD | |
| Framjee Petit .. | 100 | .. | 600 | | |
| Gokas .. .. | 100 | 5 | 131 | 4 | |
| Hindoostan .. | 1,009 | 125 | 1775 | | |
| Indian Bleaching etc. .. .. | 100 | | 207 | 8 | |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 751 | 1150 | | |
| Indore Malwa Unitedd | 100 | 10 | 365 | | |
| Jainshed O. .. | 250 | .. | 70 | | |
| Kanau Makanji | nil | .. | 110 | | |
| Kilachand .. | 25 | .. | 3 | 12 | |
| Kohinoor .. | 500 | | 1177 | 8 | |
| Laxmi Cotton .. | 1000 | 150 | 6250 | | |
| Madhovrao Scindia | 100 | .. | 24 | | |
| Madhowji Dharmsi | 100 | .. | 136 | 4 | |
| Madras United.. | 250 | 15 | 500 | | |
| Manechkee Petit | 1,000 | 30 | 1850 | | |
| Mathradas .. | 100 | .. | 76 | 4 | |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | .. | 90 | | |
| Morarjee Gocu.-das .. .. | 1,000 | | 2200 | | |
| Model Mills Nagpur .. | 250 | | 130 | | |
| Mysore .. .. | 53 | 4 | 130 | | |
| New City of Bombay .. .. | 100 | 10 | 170 | | |
| New Great .. | 300 | nil | 333 | 12 | |
| OsmansbaWi (100) | 75 | 75 | 66 | | |
| Pear .. .. | 250 | 8 | 577 | 8 | |
| Phoenix .. | 100 | 10 | 425 | | |
| Premier.. .. | 100 | | 11 | | |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | | 22 | | |
| Sassoon Silk .. | 500 | | 650 | | |
| Sholapur .. | 1,000 | 200 | 8500 | | |
| Simplex .. | | 100 | 175 | | |
| Sir Shapurji Brocha | | 100 | 32 | 8 | |
| Standard .. | | 500 | 1675 | | |
| Swadeshi .. | | 500 | 533 | 12 | |
| Swan .. .. | | | 160 | | |
| Tata Mill O. .. | | 5 | 97/8 | | |
| Vishnu Cotton O. | | 90 | 2750 | | |
| Vishnu Pr. .. | 500 | 35 | 650 | | |
| Western India Spng. | | | 915 | | |

### SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. | | | 435 | |
| Bombay Cotton | | | 345 | |
| Bombay Dying | 918-12 | 923-12 | 917-8 | 928-12 |
| Century .. | 417-8 | 422-8 | 417-8 | 422-8 |
| Central India .. | 571-4 | 578-12 | 571-4 | 577-8 |
| Colaba Land .. | | | | 141/4 |
| Crescent .. | | | | 200 |
| Edward Sassoon | | | | 135 |
| Fazulbhoy .. | 921-4 | 930 | 921-4 | 928-12 |
| Finalays .. | | | | 150 |
| Globe .. .. | | | | 35 |
| Gokak .. .. | | | | 131/4 |
| Indian Bleaching | | | | 207/8 |
| Indore Malva .. | | | | 365 |
| Kohinoor .. | | | | 1177/8 |
| Mandhowjee .. | | | | 136/4 |
| Marhurahas .. | | | | 76/4 |
| Meyer Sassoon | | | | 90 |
| Mysore .. | | | | 130 |
| New Great .. | 325 | 333-12 | 325 | 333-12 |
| Pearl .. .. | 571-4 | 578-12 | 571-4 | 577-8 |
| Pabany .. | | | | 267/8 |
| Phonix .. .. | | | | 425 |
| Simplex .. | | | | 175 |
| Swadesh .. | | | | 533/12 |
| Swan Mills .. | | | | 160 |
| Tata Mills .. | | | | 97/8 |
| Govt. Paper 5 1-2 per cent. | | | | 77/1 |
| Govt. Paper 5 per cent. | | | | 108/8 |

## SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

### WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

April 6.

**Gold**:—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £149,084,145 on the 30th ultimo, as compared with £149,261,710 on the previous Wednesday.

Gold valued at £864,000 became available in the open market yesterday. Of this amount, £420,000 was secured for an "unknown destination", £40,000 for India £61,000 for the Home and Continental TradeG and the balance—£343,000—by the Bank of England.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

| | Received | Withdrawn |
|---|---|---|
| March 31st | £270,000 | £65,000 |
| April 1st | nil | 12,000 |
| April 2nd | nil | 10,000 |
| April 4th | 250,000 | 10,000 |
| April 5th | 343,000 | 9,000 |
| April 6th | nil | 32,000 |

The receipts shown on the 31st ult. and yesterday were in the form of bar gold, the former being understood to be from the Continent, while the latter was from South Africa. The receipt on the 4th int. was in sovereigns from South Africa. All the withdrawals were in sovereigns—£116,000 for Spain and £22,000 for India. During the week under review the Bank of England has received £725,000 on balance, reducing the net efflux this year to £275,000. Since the resumption of an effective gold standard there has been a net efflux of £5,599,000, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 30th ult:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British West Africa | £29,255 |
| British South Africa | 11,225 |
| Other Countries | 1,347 |
| | £41,827 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spain | £37,000 |
| Australia | 27,929 |
| British India | 54,784 |
| Straits Settlements | 31,809 |
| Other countries | 36,690 |
| | £187,564 |

**Silver**:—The market has continued to be steady mainly on Indian purchases, a good deal of which consisted of bear covering, and almost all of the Indian bear position here has been liquidated. On some days China has also competed for the moderate supplies which came on offer. To-day, some orders on China account stiffened prices, but it is believed recent operations from this quarter are connected with speculation in yen etc. and do not therefore form a really solid factor.

News was received on the 1st inst. that the British India steamship "Gandara" which left London for Calcutta on the 26th March, had gone aground on the Moroccan coast near Gibraltar. The vessel carried silver to the value of about £57,000 This was taken out and landed at Gibraltar from whence it has been transhipped to the S. S. "Rawalpindi" from Bombay, from which port the bars will be sent overland to their destination

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. A. | £125,395 |
| Mexico | 47,721 |
| British West Africa | 36,553 |
| Canada | 9,436 |
| Other countries | 1,264 |
| | £220,369 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British India | £94,943 |
| Other countries | 13,773 |
| | £108,716 |

The holding of Silver Coin in the Currency Note Redemption Account which had stood for so long at £6,300,000, was reduced during March by £650,000. The figures shown during that month were as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March 3rd | £6,150,000 |
| March 10th | £6,150,000 |
| March 17th | £6,150,000 |
| March 24th | £5,850,000 |
| March 31st | £5,650,000 |

## CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD

The folllowing is the statesment of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th, April 1927.

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 36,00,000 |
| ,, Paid up | 1,68,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,00,00,000 |
| Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable., etc. | 18,73,74,000 |
| Sundries including Branch Adjustments | 2,11,80,000 |
| | 23,53,54,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities | 4,56,59,000 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised securities | 3,15,15,000 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,50,07,000 |
| Bank Premises | 55,82,000 |
| Sundries including Branch Adjustments | 1,76,70,000 |
| Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properti | 11,99,21,000 |
| | 23,53,54,000 |

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th inst. is as under:—

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25 00 000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62 50 000 |
| Reserve | 5,00 00 000 |
| Public Deposits | 13,76 35 000 |
| Other Deposits | 66,58 37 000 |
| Loans against securities per Contra | — |
| Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | 2,00 00 000 |
| Contingent Liabilities | — |
| Sundries | 1,27 49 000 |
| Rupees | 94,18 71 000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 19,65 44 000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 1,73 42 000 |
| Loans | 16,06 87 000 |
| Cash Credits | 34,16 87 000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 6,40 89 000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 42 48 000 |
| Bullion | 33 000 |
| Dead Stock | 2,77 38 000 |
| Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra | 83 39 000 |
| Sundries | 12 13 000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 82,18 61 000 |
| | 12,00 10 000 |
| Cash | 94,18 71 000 |
| Rupees | |

The above balance sheet includes.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £1,005,800 |
| Advances in London | £1,005,800 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 81,600 |
| Percentage | 14.36 |
| Bank Rate | 7 p.c. |

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

April 24,

| | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | Per lb | |
| Textile | ,, | 0 11 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 10 9 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 11 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 0 10 6 |
| Apollo | ,, | 0 10 9 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In; | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb | 0 15 0 |
| Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 | ,, | 0 14 9 |
| Century 6404-8705 | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Phoneix | ,, | 0 15 3 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Maneckji (Patangia) | ,, | 0 14 9 |
| Kaliamardan | ,, | 0 14 9 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Ganga Ghat | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| LONG CLOTH(Light weigh)No. 5202/5303 | | |
| Rachael Mill | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Hindustan Mill | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| David Mill | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Apollo Mill | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Moon Mill | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| LONG CLOTHx Quality:— | | |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— | | |
| Textile (Hand) | per lb. | 0 14 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| Globe | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Rachael | ,, | 0 13 9 |
| Palkhi | ,, | 0 14 3 |
| Maher | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Kechhwa | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| LEPAD:— | | |
| Spring | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Textile | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 14 0 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| Jacob | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 15 6 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 15 0 |
| Mun Mill | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| 1386 Tata | ,, | 2 13 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 3 13 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 3 13 0 |
| Century | ,, | 4 4 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | ,, | 4 1 0 |
| Hindustan No. 962 | ,, | 4 1 0 |
| BLACK CHECK | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 10 5 0 |
| 58000 Kurla | ,, | 8 2 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | ,, | 5 6 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124 | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | ,, | 7 6 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 7 6 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | ,, | 6 4 0 |
| SALITA:— | | |
| Century | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 0 14 6 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 5 0 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 3 6 |
| Apollo David | ,, | 2 3 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | |
| Kanta | per lb | 1 2 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Kohinoor | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Tata | ,, | 1 2 0 |

After about three weeks' excessive heat Calcutta experienced a welcome shower late on Saturday evening and this had the effect of bringing down the temperature considerably. The rains were preceded by a heavy dustorm, but it was of a short duration.—A. P.

## THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

### BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay April 22

| Description | Spot prices. 21-4-27 | 14-4-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals F.G. | 270 | 265 |
| S/Punjab F.G. | 266 | 261 |
| Rajputana F.G. | 270 | 265 |
| Broach F.G. | 295 | 290 |
| P/American F.G. | 305 | 300 |
| Surat F.G. | 345 | 340 |
| Navsari | 360 | 355 |

| Description. | Spot Prices 21-4-27 | 14-4-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Oomra Fine | 280 | 276 |
| C.P. No. 1 Fine | 295 | 291 |
| C.P. No. 2 Fine | 288 | 284 |
| Khandesh F.G. | 271 | 267 |
| Muttia F. G. | 269 | 265 |
| Compta Gd. | 328 | 325 |

| Hedge Contracts. | Futures. 21-4-27 | 14-4-27 | S. Rates 22-4-27 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal May. | 270 | 260 | 272 |
| Broach April/May. | 289 | 281 | 292 |
| Do JulyAugust | 295 | 287 | 298 |
| Oomra F. /May. | 274 | 274 | 281 |
| Do July | 282 | 276 | 284 |

Receipts for the week ending April 21,

| | 1927 Bales. | 1926 Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 3416 | 10490 |
| Oomras. | 13644 | 16088 |
| Dholleras | 4133 | 7707 |
| Broach | 24146 | 3028 |
| Southerns. | 7986 | 15029 |
| Persians. | 65 | 404 |
| Americans. | — | — |
| Egyptians | 179 | 101 |
| E. Africans | 3065 | 2173 |
| Other sorts. | — | 1011 |
| Total. | 56634 | 56031 |

Exports for the week ending April 21

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 240 |
| Continent. | 7261 |
| China. | — |
| Japan | — |
| Coast Ports | — |
| Total. | 5501 |

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 718 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 12227 |
| Total. | 12945 |

Receipts from 1st. Sept to April 21

| 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2347338 | 2733106 | 2827900 | 2826655 2915576 |

Exports from 1st. Sept. to April 21

| | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 5739 | 32978 | 38822 |
| Continent | 238063 | 373578 | 426629 |
| China | 152912 | 297599 | 179390 |
| Japan | 997014 | 1049918 | 1100906 |
| Coast Ports. | 14152 | 20642 | 13480 |
| U.S.A. | 726 | 1450 | 8480 |
| Total. | 1408606 | 1776165 | 1767708 |

| | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 128709 | 93487 |
| Continent | 724186 | 500663 |
| China | 157393 | 278070 |
| Japan | 1067104 | 1209535 |
| Coast Ports | 43662 | 38718 |
| U.S.A. | — | — |
| Total. | 2121054 | 2120473 |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total exports by rail 1st. Sept. 1926 to 21st April 1927 | 85,221 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st. Sept. 1926 to 21st April 1927. | 617,000 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 21st April. 1927 | 650,850 |

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, June, per Cwt, 16/6
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/4-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/6-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt. 16/7

### LONDON SILVER.

London, April 23.

Silver Poor support.
Spot 26
Forward 25-7/8

### LONDON GOLD.

London, April 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11-1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-23/32 p. c.+3/32
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 p. c. unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c. ,,
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 per cent ,,

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot 1/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot.. .. ..1/8-1/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot ..1/7-7/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot ..1/8-1/8 Sellers

## WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 22.

The weekly circular issued yesterday by Messrs. Lewis and Jones states that the Government Securities during the past 3 days. Dealings in securitoes have been rather more active. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper has improved to 79/3 on Bear covering and speculative buying based on rumous that this year's loan will be issued in London instead of in India. 4 per cent 1960/70 loan changed hands up to 9/10 for cash and 89/13 for delivery 15th May. There is a possibility of this scrip being given a place in the "forward list". 5 per cent 1945/55 Loan is better at 108/9 whilst good business has transpired in 6 per cent 1932 bonds up to 107/15. Money is still in good demand as shown by to-day's Imperial Bank figures The market does not expect a change in the bank rate for several weeks but in spite of this factor, securities are being talked higher.

Imperial Bank rate unchanged at 7 per cent.

Bank of England rate down to 4 1/2 per cent.

| | Redn. Yield |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper | 79- 0 4.01 |
| 4 p.c. Conversion Loan | 94-13 4.23 |
| 4 p.c. 1960/70 | 89- 9 4.12 |
| 5 p.c. (taxable | 102- 8 4.19 |
| 5 p.c. 1929/47 do. | 101- 8 4.43 |
| 5 p.c. (taxfree) | 103- 6 4.40 |
| 5 p.c. 1945/55 do. | 108- 6 4.48 |
| 5 1/2 p.c. 1928 (taxfree) | 106- 8 4.26 |
| 6 p.c. 1927 do. | 101- 0 3.65 |
| 6 p.c. 1930 do. | 105- 6 3.33 |
| 6 p.c. 1931 do. | 106-11 4.35 |
| 6 p.c. 1932 do. | 107-15 4.36 |
| 6 1/2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan | 112-14 4.59 |

### COTTON MILL SHARES.

After a very dull opening following the Holidays, to-day's session showed more activity on reports of a slightly improved piece-goods demand. The market is however overshadowed by conflicting rumours regarding the position created by the Suzuki debacle and we do not look for any revival of business in this section until this matter is definitely cleared up. Depressing reports with regard to the continued accumulation of piece-goods and yarn at the local mills are in circulation and the outlook appears very uncertain. Apart from some investment inquiry for Gokaks around 132 1/2, interest in this section is very limited. Business for the June account opened to-day.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The turnover in this section has been poor with no outsanding feature. The tendency may be called steady and with the majority of shares standing at fairly high levels there appears very little for the investor to go for at present.

### RAILWAY SHARES.

After a very small turnover rates are practically unchanged. C. P. Rai's were done at 104. Guzerats at 94, and Barkhanas at 86/8 with buyers over. Upper Sinds at 80 are wanted whilst Sialkots have sellers at 110. Hoshiarpurs were done at 101/8.

### BANKS SHARES.

Slightly more business has resulted in Imperials which close at 1480 and 367 1/2. We look for some improvement in these shares in the near future. India Banks are easier at 79 sellers, with Centrals at 29/12.

### CEMENT SHARES.

Kalnis and Indians have been subject to profit-taking but close above the lowest at 167/8 and 175 respectively. Bundis exceptionally are steady around 23/4 c.d., the company's report revealing gross profits equal to 50 per cent of the capital. Punjabs Ord. are quieter at 7/8 with the Pref. at 12/4.

### MANGANESE SHARES.

Very little business has transpired in Shivrajpur or C. I. M.'s which close at 44/8 and 26/8 c.d. respectively.

Bombay Trams have firmed up to 146/4. The Pref. were done at 67. Karachi Electrics quote 101/8 and if obtainable make a good purchase.

Bombay Telephones were done in small lots at 40, whilst Bengal Telephones Ord. are firmer at 11/6.

Bombay Burmas close at 682/8 after touching 690 with the small shares at 202/8. Extravagant talk about dividend prospects are in circulation but present prices already discount any dividend increase although we should not be surprised to see higher levels.

Alcock Ashdown rose to-day to 307/8 on speculative buying based upon the company's improved trade outlook.

### HYDRO ELEC. SHARES.

There has been very little fluctuation in prices of these shares although the turnover is better. Tata Power Ord. have improved by 25 points since we last wrote Closing prices are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Andra Valley Ord. | 827 [illegible] |
| Andra Valley Pref. | 972 [illegible] |
| Tata Hydro Ord. | 1066 1/4 |
| Tata Hydro Pref | 992 1/2 |
| Tata Power Ord. | 585 |
| Tata Power Pref. | 840 |

### TATA IRON AND STEEL SHARES.

Whilst quotations close below the best, a further improvement on the week is recorded. Business has been queter although the prevailing sentiment continues bullish. Sooner or later, definite figures of the company's curent earnings, which we hear estimated at 12 lakhs for April, will reach the market. The latter anxiously await the company's dividend policy in respect of the last year's working. Whilst comparisons are odious, the Tata Company might do well to copy the example of other well managed local concerns in the matter of profit allocations vide the Bundi Cement Co's latest balance sheet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | 65 3/4 |
| Deferred | 218 3/4 |
| 1st Pref. | 130 |
| 2nd Pref. | 90 1/4 |

# CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 23

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices Rs. | Face value Rs. | Cost at rub in per, per Acre | Cost at rub in bearing Acres | Tea in bearing Acres | Dividend per cent. 1925 | Dividend per cent. 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 28 | 10 | 683 | 850 | | 33 | 18 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 18-8 | 10 | 730 | 315 | | 40 | 20 |
| Ceylon Planters | 48 | 10 | 310 | 714 | 93+ | 85 | 40 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 62 8 | 10 | 314 | 1400 | | 110 | 100 |
| Clunes Estates | 40 | 10 | 455 | 1048 | | 85 | 10 |
| Cochin Rubber | 49 | 15 | 370 | 1094 | | 95 | 35 |
| Eila Tea | 350 | 100 | 474 | 1072 | | 60 | 5 |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 35 | 10 | 565 | 325 | 2512 | 30 | 38 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 31-8 | 15 | 1094 | | 685 | 20 | 20 |
| Frocester Estates | 85 | 10 | 281 | 997 | | 120 | 100 |
| Hatbawe Rubber | 18 | 10 | 930 | 861 | | 35 | |
| Honiton Rubber | 11 | 10 | 1344 | 397 | | 18 | |
| Horawala Rubber | 83 | 10 | 390 | 768 | | 140 | 120 |
| IndoMalay Estates | 27 | 10 | 612 | 735 | | 55 | 40 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub | 19 | 10 | 730 | 526 | | 22½ | 20 |
| Jebong Rubber | 23-8 | 10 | 738 | 1626 | | 40 | 30 |
| Kalutara Company | 53-8 | 10 | 412 | 1212 | | 90 | 100 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 25 | | 825 | 547 | | 135x34 | |
| Kelani Valley Rubber | 35 | 10 | 494 | 333 | | 75 | 40 |
| Langat River | 38 | 10 | 441 | 1112 | 925+ | 52 | 73 |
| Lanka Rubber | 85 | 10 | 220 | 531 | | 135 | 115 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 215 | 50 | 550 | 817 | | 60 | 75 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 49 | 10 | 405 | | 822 | 35 | 45 |
| Matale Valley Rubber | 33-8 | 10 | 670 | 587 | | 45 | 10 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 32 | 15 | 725 | 418 | 543 25 | 25 | 22½ |
| Mirishena Rubber | 59 | 10 | 388 | 912 | | 80 | 95 |
| Naranjoda Rubber | 38 | 10 | 479 | 365 | | 70 | 15 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 57 | 15 | 720 | 2423 | 695 | 45 | 49 |
| North-Western Rub. | 27-8 | 10 | 413 | 778 | 414 | 30 | 25 |
| Pelmadulla T. & Rub. | 27 | 10 | 690 | 822 | 411 | 35 | 6 |
| Rubber Growers' | 46 | 10 | 426 | 634 | | 95 | 85 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 230 | 50 | 383 | 3207 | 379 | 75 | 10 |
| Talgaswella Tea | 65 | 10 | 232 | 960 | 195 | 100 | 15 |
| Torrington Tea | 19-8 | 10 | 1240 | | 501 | 17 | 17 |
| Udabage Tea | 92-8 | 20 | 439 | 1330 | 130 | 80 | 65 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 30 | 10 | 1116 | 730 | 200X | 32 | 1/2 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 21 | 10 | 445 | 375 | | 25 | 30 |
| Vogan Tea | 51 | 10 | 395 | 1185 | 956 | 75 | 65 |

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

Remarks:—Market—Steady Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06 Cents

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

### REPORT OF A. NORDEN AND CO.

New York Mar. 24.

Cotton:—According to the final report of the Bureau of the Census issued on Monday, this season's yield of American cotton will amount to 17,687,607 bales of an average gross weight of 506.3 pounds (the equivalent of 17,910,000 500-pound bales compared with 16,122,516 bales of an average gross weight of 499.5 pounds (the equivalent of 16,104,000 500-pound bales) ginned from the crop of 1925/26. This report enables us to give the following statement of the statistical position of cotton in the United States at the end of last month as compared with that of a year ago; linters are excluded throughout:

| | 1926-27 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks on hand August 1st | 3,542,560 | 1,809,849 |
| Census Ginnings subsequent to August 1st | 17,689,837 | 15,960,884 |
| Imports to March 1st | 232,086 | 198,585 |
| Total Supply to March 1st | 21,414,483 | 17,769,317 |
| U. S. Consumption and Exports to March 1st | 11,589,488 | 9,672,613 |
| Stock March 1st | 9,824,995 | 8,096,704 |
| Of Which: | | |
| Mill Stocks | 1,933,077 | 1,832,655 |
| In Public Storage and at Compresses | 5,443,820 | 4,740,450 |
| Elsewhere | 2,448,098 | 1,523,599 |
| Percentage of Supply remaining in the United States on March 1st | 46 p.c. | 45 p.c. |
| Balance of Season: | | |
| Imports, March 1st July 31st | ? | 115,015 |
| City Crop. etc., less Amount Burned | ? | 158,312 |
| Supply, March-July | ? | 8,370,631 |
| U. S. Consumption and Exports, March-July | ? | 4,828,071 |
| U. S. Stocks at Close of Season | ? | 3,542,560 |

That the amount of cotton remaining in the United States on March 1st was only 46 per cent of the total supply for the season against 45 per cent a year ago is perhaps surprising, particularly as the present price of middling upland is about del. 25 a bale below that quoted at this time last year. For the ten year period 1917-1926 the domestic supply of cotton in all positions on March 1st has averaged 48 per cent of the total available for the season so that stocks on hand at the beginning of this month may be regarded as normal and not likely to prove burdensome. As there are no indications of any slowing down in the rate of domestic consumption and exports the present price disparity clearly shows that far more attention has been paid to the increase in production than to the increased offtake notwithstanding the fact that the latter has been almost exactly in the same proportion as the former. The domestic carry over of lint cotton on July 31st may still exceed 5,000,000 bales but, in view of the steady increase in the world's requirements and of the uncertainty which will surround the new crop outlook until late in the Fall, a reserve of this size will be more likely to promote stability than to exert a bearish influence.

### LONDON METALS.

London, April 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected, | £60-7/8+1¼ |
| Copper, Braziers, | £71 unchd |
| Yellow Metal, | £65-1/2 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, | £25-3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, | £15-1/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £293 £3 |

### SALES.

Liverpool, April. 23.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 3,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | nil |

### CHEMICALS

Bombay, April 22

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Cid Acetic | 0 6 10 |
| Cid Oxalic | 26 0 0 |
| Alum of Chrome | 14 0 0 |
| Alumina Sulphate | 5 14 0 |
| Bleaching Powder | 11 8 0 |
| Chloride Magnesium | 5 4 0 |
| Chloride Zinc | 17 4 0 |
| Copper Sulphate | 19 0 0 |
| Dextrine | 17 8 0 |
| Farinc | 14 10 0 |
| Litharge | 31 0 0 |
| Liquor Ammonia | 0 6 9 |
| Maize Starch | 12 2 0 |
| Potash Chloride | 0 3 4 |
| Potash Bichromate | 31 8 0 |
| Soda Caustic | 17 4 0 |
| Soda Sulphate | 9 12 0 |
| Soda Hydrosulphide | 0 10 [illegible] |
| Soda Bichromate | 25 8 [illegible] |
| Soda Nitrate | 26 0 0 |
| Soda Ajilline | 0 8 8 |
| Salt Antimony | 0 6 7 |
| Salt Epsom | 4 4 0 |
| Salt Glauber | 3 12 0 |
| Sago Flour | 12 0 0 |
| Sugar lead Brown | 35 0 0 |
| Sugar lead White | 39 0 0 |

### COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, April 22

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Alizarine 20 p.c. Cow | 70 0 0 |
| Alizarine 20 p.c. Lunger | 70 0 0 |
| Alizarine 20 p.c. I. P. | 70 0 0 |
| Alizarine Big Pac | 60 0 0 |
| Cryssophanine | 2 8 0 |
| Hemetine Crystals | 0 12 0 |
| Indenthrine Blue | 3 6 0 |
| Indenthrine Violet | 5 12 0 |
| Indigo | 1 [illegible] 0 |
| Magenta Crystals | 6 4 0 |
| Malachite Green | 3 0 0 |
| Methyl Violet | 2 12 0 |
| Napthol A. S. | 6 0 0 |
| Napthol A.S.B.S. | 7 0 0 |
| Nigrosene Crystals | 1 12 0 |
| Sulphur Black | 0 9 0 |
| Scarlet | 2 8 0 |
| Victoria Blue | 2 8 0 |

### MILL STORES.

Bombay, April 22

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Bandings—card-rom—scroll | 0 14 9 |
| Banding—Tubular No. 2s. | 1 8 0 |
| Bandings—Spindle 3 ply. | 1 2 0 |
| Bandings—Tubular No. 3s. | 1 8 0 |
| Bandings—rim-scroll | 1 1 6 |
| Bobbins—Weft-n" | 6 8 0 |
| Bobbins—Slubbings | 26 0 0 |
| Bobbins—Rovings | 18 0 0 |
| Bobbins—Conical-5" | 6 0 0 |
| Bobbins—Ring-5" | 6 0 0 |
| Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8" | 4 12 0 |
| Bobbins—Rings twist 5" ext. | 6 0 0 |
| Bobbins—Colonial 5" | 6 0 0 |
| Bobbins—weft 5 3/8" | 6 8 0 |
| Bobbins—Slub. Skwers | 11 0 0 |
| Bobbins—Rovings Skwers | 6 8 0 |
| Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion | 8 4 0 |
| Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion | 9 4 0 |
| Elastic Healds | 18 8 0 |
| Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion | 3 14 0 |
| Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 Kenion | 3 6 0 |
| Flannel Sizing-Twill-66 Kenion | 3 10 0 |
| Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 | |
| Fillets—Emery | 0 2 6 |
| Healds—15/40S-32 to 56s. | 1 1 0 |
| Healds—15/40-28s. | 3 0 0 |
| Healds-Wire | 3 0 0 |
| Pickers—Nd. 4 | 49 0 0 |
| Picking Nands hairy | 1 12 0 |
| Reeds steel—28s. | 0 3 6 |
| Rope Kenion—1 1/2 and 1-3/4 | 1 10 0 |
| Reeds steel—32 to 56s. | 0 2 6 |

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. F. C. Davar's lecture on Shah Namah, K. R. Cama Institute, 172 Hornby Road, 6 p.m., Mirza A. M. Khan to preside.

Intermediate Examination in Commerce, B. Com. Examination, Intermediate M.B., B.S., Examination and Final M.B., B.S. Part I. (New Regulations), Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, 6.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Nomination Day for C Ward bye-election.

THURSDAY, April 28.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of Bombay Presidency Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, the Science Institute, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

## FILM SHOW FOR TEACHERS.

The Standing Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay will show the film "Curse of Ignorance" at the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. to all Municipal Teachers of Bombay.

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Secretary of the above institution is in receipt of the contributions towards the above school, totalling Rs. 5,28,792-0-4 which includes a sum of Rs. 1,000 received from the Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust, for January and February, 1927. The amount previously acknowledged stood at Rs. 527,395-0-4.

## LECTURE ON "SHAH NAMEH."

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Feroze Cowasji Davar, Assistant Professor in English at the Gujerat College, will deliver a public lecture on "The Historical Epic, with particular reference to the Shah Nameh" at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan will preside.

## BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—

(1) Patrol "The Yeomanry" Squire; (2) Selection "Madame Pompadour" Fall; (3) Idyll "Woodland Whisperings" Czibulka; (4) Selection "Lady be good" Grshwin; (5) Song "The Valley of Roses" Haydn Wood; (6) Op. 101 No. 7 "Humoreske" Dvorak; (7) Selection "Yvonne" Gilbert; (8) Valse "Babette" Nicholls; (9) Finale "Shepherd of the Hills" Nicholls.

"God Save the King-Emperor."

## BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

The following candidates have passed the Corporation of Accountants', Associate's and Fellowship Examinations held in December, 1926:—

Associate:—(1) S. B. Raut; (2) A. L. Talwar; (3) B. C. Abhyankar; (4) R. D. Dunger; (5) N. B. Mistry; (6) V. H. Deshpande; (7) M. H. Teet; (8) G. B. Brahma; (9) P. N. Patankar; (10) S. A. Kamat.

Fellowship (1st Part):—(1) G. L. Purohit; (2) P. M. Thakur; (3) B. R. Ponday; (4) D. F. Saher; (5) K. F. Jafrabadwala; (6) A. C. Hillel.

Fellowship (2nd Part):—(1) M. F. Merchant.

The Associate's Examination Result works out at 62 per cent. passes and Fellowship 87 per cent.

## CRICKET AT SANTA CRUZ

What proved to be a very exciting Match was played on Sunday noon between the original Santa Cruz Cricket Club and its new off-shoot—S. Cr. Club B. Mr. Kaji, for the forfer scored 36 (not out) out of 57; while Messrs. B. Desai and Shankar were deadly with the leather. The opponents replied with 36, Messrs. Kapadia and Wagh contributing 22 each.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Akola Taluk Conference meets on the 1st May to consider Government proposals to increase land revenue in Taluk. Seth Kisanlal Gavardas is chairman of the reception committee and Dr. P. R. Deshmukh, President.—Free Press.

According to reports from Bareilly Friday was the sixteenth day of the hunger-strike of some of the Kakori dacoity prisoners. Rajkumar Sinha is said to be in precarious health in the Jail Hospital.—Free Press.

Protest has been made against the memorandum of the Tuticorin Port Trust, regarding the local harbour scheme, in a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Chamber of Commerce Tuticorin.—Free Press.

The Subordinate Judge has issued an injunction restricting the District Magistrate from recovering the compensation cost from the Hindu residents of Pabna in conection with the suit against the Secretary of State for the exemption of Hindus from paying punitive Police tax which had been levied as the result of the last communal riots.—A. P.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das will preside over the forthcoming Opium Conference between the representatives of the Government of India and Indian states.—Free Press.

# UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

## RESULTS OF ENGINEERING EXAMS

The results of the First Examination in Engineering, and also of S.E. (Civil) S. E. (Mechanical), B. A., (Civil), (and B. E. (Mechanical) Examinations were declared on Saturday. They are as under:—

**FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.**

FIRST CLASS, (In order of merit).

C K Shah; K B Khushalani; M N Patni; S D Shah; V R Vaidya; R H Chokhavalia; R L Gursahani.

SECOND CLASS.

V V Bedekar, K G Bhate, J M Chavda, N D Daftary, A V D'Costa, M M Desai, B G Dholakia, A F C D'Souza, N K Gandhi, A K Gampule, V S Gokhale, S G Inamdar, J S Joshi, P A Joshi, S B Joshi, M G Karmarkar, S B Kavthekar, M S Keni, K S Khushalani, H J Kothari, V G Lele, M P Lentin, M L Lilani, H. H Mamtani, J T Mehta, Y G Munshi, R R Pandit, C L Parmar, C C Patel, M S Phadke, M R Pikle, L D Pitkar, D V Potdar, K J Shah, A S A H Shaikh, D R Shroff, H K Tulpule, D A Advani, D S Argade, N K Bhagwat, B M Bharadwaj, K M Bhatia, S L Chawhan, R G D Chawla, V B Chiniwalla, L R Chitale, D R Desai, S R Desai, D P Jethwani, G L Kanhere, H M Khaladkar, L D Kotwani, N D Lalvani, W K Madnani, B V Mehta, A V Pais, N V Pandit, D T Panthaki, C S Pinjani, C J Shah, A G I B Shaikh, P K Vora.

PASS.

N T Aminbhavi, F D'abreo, H B Kale, M N Kulkarni, D P Lalwani, M G M H Maniyar, K D Mestri, V J Shah, J K Doshi, H P Gidvani, V C Kothari, J H Maltani, K B Waswani.

TERM FOR S E

The following are entitled to keep terms for the S E Examination:—

K N Honwad, T N Tolani, G R Umbrani, R T Ghiya.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

C K Shah wine the Col. Patrick French and the Kahandas Manchharam scholarships.

**S. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.**

FIRST CLASS. (in order of merit).

D C Desai, D G Bhagat, V V Kale, N Y Manohar, Y P Kulkarni, S D Dadke, N M Dalia, S C Banerjee, F D'Abreo, N G Gandhi, R J Hingorany.

SECOND CLASS.

T G Abichandani, S S Awatramani, B V Bhinde, B D Bhopatkar, A R Bohra, C T Chablani, L J Chablani, B P Deria, C G Desai, G S Desai, R D Desai, G S Divan, F J Fonseca, M M Gandhi, T B Gandhi, P V Ganpule, M B Gokhale, K G Havaldar, D R Joglekar, R M Karandikar, L P Kothari, D P Lalvani, N M K Malik, D N Marathe, A J Mehta, S G Mehta, N D Merchandani, N H Mohile, D S Nadkarni, V V Navare, J C Otia, P S Pandit, K M Patel, S S Ponkshe, J T Sanajwalla, K V Sane, G T Sathe, G M Shah, R J Shah, V J Shah, G P Shahani K D Shukla, U V Thadhani, G T Thakur, G S Thosar, V V Vaishampayan, R M Vakil, G B Vaswani, K T Wadhwani.

PASS.

P S Abhyankar, P B Antia, P J Babani, D L Chodanar, P R Golikeri, J M Gupte, M S Jagtiani, K J Karkaria, K A Khetani, H B Shivdasani, K V Thadhani.

TERMS-KEEPING.

The following are entitled to keep terms for the B. E. (Civil) Examination:—

V. L. Athawale, R B Shah, M M Thakkar.

SCHOLARSHIP.

D C Desai wins the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship.

**S. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAM.**

SECOND CLASS.

A V Gadkari, M J Oza, M G Pradhan, P G Pradhan.

PASS.

S R Joshi.

**B. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.**

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

A L Das, D L Chodankar, P F Lakhani.

SECOND CLASS.

S D Adwani, M S Ahmad. G K Ajwadi, R D Bakeri, D R Chaubal, D P Dave, V V Deodhar, H M Engineer, R P Gore, V N Gore, C L Jethani, H N Jiandani, P R Jivrajani, R N Joshi. S R Kamat, C Lobo, T K Madhav, P C Mansukhani, I R Murjani. P A Paranjpe, R M Parikh, S M Parikh, M Peres-D'Costa, S V Puranik, R K Sathe. S G Telang (exempted from 6), S E Wadia.

PASS.

H G Dikshit (exempted from 2, 4, 5, 6), V P Limaye (exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), J N Nagarwalla (exempted from 2, 3, 5, 6), J B Sanjana (exempted from 1 2 3 5 6), R M Sayani (exempted from 2 3 4 5 6), Y S Sowadi (exempted from 2 4 5 6).

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A L Das wins the J. Berkley Gold Medal and prize.

A M Salahuddin wins the J. D. Naegamwala Prize.

**B. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAM.**

SECOND CLASS.

W B Chobhe, V P Kelkar, V K Kelkar, S V Ketkar.

PASS.

G D Joshi (exempted from 1 2 3 4), K V Sahasrabudhe (exempted from 2, 3).

SCHOLARSHIP.

B W Chobhe wins M. F. Panday Scholarship.

# "AN INVERTED PYRAMID"

## DR. DESHMUKH'S PLEA FOR SOCIAL AMELIORATION

## PAREL CONFERENCE IN SESSIONS

The fifth session of the Parel Conference opened its proceedings at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Elphinstone Road, on Sunday evening, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE.

Mr. Gordhandas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the guests and briefly related what the Conference had done during the five years of its existence. Steps were being taken he said, to make the Conference a permanent body that would unremittingly ventilate the grievances of the people. The speaker then dilated at some length upon the widening of the Municipal franchise. Personally he would like the Corporation to establish in principle and practice a complete adult franchise.

AN INVERTED PYRAMID.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh on rising to deliver his Presidential address, was accorded a very enthusiastic reception. In forceful Marathi, he emphasized the fact that agriculturists, cultivators and workers were the real producers of wealth and it was the duty of the State to look after their welfare first. He regretted that the social structure in India had taken the shape of an inverted pyramid. The producers of wealth, he added, ought to be the basis of the social pyramid. In the stability of that basis, lay the security of the society as a whole.

He warned the audience against the dangers of Communalism and exhorted them not to tarnish the good name of the city by ugly acts. "We workers cannot afford to quarrel among ourselves, while the leaders sand." Let "Moonje Mian and Jinnah Sastri fight among themselves, but it will be your duty to hold aloft the banner of peace and communal goodwill."

SPREAD OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Continuing, Dr. Deshmukh laid stress on the necessity of a rapid spread of Primary Education among the boys and girls of working classes. Speaking of the City of Bombay and especially its mill areas, he observed that more gardens, open spaces and play-grounds were an absolute need of the day. It was again high time, he said, that the eduction of their boys and girls had to be reformed. An industrial bias in the primary education would, according to him do immense good to the society. In his opinion, the Bombay Corporation should undertake to give industrial education to the boys and girls in the Municipal Schools.

NEED OF MORE HOSPITALS.

The president then dwelt on the necessity of opening more hospitals and maternity homes, especially in the North of Bombay. He was sorry the Corporation could not immediately accept the offer of Rs. 16 lakhs made by Sir Nasarvanji Wadia for opening a well-equipped maternity Home. He asked the residents of Bombay to hold public meeting and thereby bring pressure upon the Corporation, so that they should immediately accept that offer.

RESTRICT VICE OF DRINK.

Dr. Deshmukh thanked the Social Service League for the vigorous propaganda they were carrying on against the scourge of drink, that was so very rampant among the working classes. He wanted all the liquor shops to be closed down on holidays and pay days. That was a most effective way, he said, to restrict the vice of drink.

TRAMWAY FARES.

The President then attacked the new proposals of the Tramways Company to charge an extra half anna on a "Transfer" ticket. The Tramways Company, he emphasized, was a concern of public utility and the Corporation were by duty bound to see that the interests of the public were safe-guarded. He exhorted the residents of Parel to hold protest meetings and make it impossible for the Tramways Company to profiteer at the expense of the poor public of Bombay.

A number of resolutions was passed after which the meeting terminated. The resolutions will be published in our to-morrow's issue.

## GROUPING OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

### PROTEST BY F.&G. WARDS RESIDENTS

A public meeting of the residents of F and G wards, was held under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Asavale on Wednesday last at Lower Parel in Talcherker's Compound, to protest against the amalgamation and grouping together of a number of Primary Schools in F and G wards by the School Committee. Amongst the speakers present, were Messrs. Narayan Madhvrao Kadam, Baboorao Hiroji Ghagare, Giridhar Bhwaji Nare, Yeshwantrao Nairayan More, K. G. Kalekar, Kondaji Rawaji Jadhav and Mandawale Vakil.

The following resolutions were passed and after the vote of thanks to the chair the meeting was dissolved.

(1) "That this public Meeting of the residents of F and G wards strongly protests against the amalgamation and grouping together of a number of different Primary Schools, which has been recently done by the "School's Committee" in several places, and requests the Municipal Corporation to order the Schools Committee to abandon this policy as it is detrimental to the growth of Primary Education."

(2) "That this meeting requests the Municipal Corporation to ask the Schools Committee to start classes for the infants and the beginners in such chawls or localities where at least thirty children can be enroled."

(3) "That this meeting authorises the President to send the above resolutions to the Municipal authorities concerned."

## ENHANCEMENT OF TRAM FARES

### MATUNGA RESIDENTS' PROTEST

At an extraordinary General Meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association held on the 19th instant, the following resolution was passed:—

"This extraordinary General Meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association strongly disapproves of the proposal of charging one anna for direct route ticket and 1 1/2 anna for any transfer ticket and requests the representatives of F Ward to oppose the report made by the Tramways and Telephone Committee of the Corporation when it comes before the Corporation for their approval.'

## PATHE CINEMA

Anna Q. Nilsson is seen in some of the most unusual roles of her career in "Miss Nobody," now showing at the Royal Opera House. The beautiful First National star takes the part of a hobo in "Miss Nobody." She wears mannish clothes throughout the major portion of the picture.

"Miss Nobody" is an adaptation of the celebrated Tiffany Well's novel, "Shebo," which achieved great success both in book and serial form. Shebo, as the heroine is called, disguises herself as a tramp in order to evade the unwelcome attentions of an admirer.

The four principal male actors in "Miss Nobody" grew long beards for their parts in the picture. Walter Pidgeon, who plays opposite Miss Nilsson, grew the longest crop of whiskers, with Arthur Stone, Mitchell Lewis and Clyde Cooke crose runners-up, or runners-down.

## MATHERAN TRAMWAY.

### SOME SUGGESTIONS TO MR. PANDAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Matheran season has begun, and visitors are going in fair numbers. But there is not the usual rush. The reasons are obvious:

(1) There is the general depression of trade and industry, which affects professions and services.

(2) Then there is the sad experience of the old, irregular and inefficient tram service.

(3) And on top of that, there was increase in fares and cancellation of second class accommodation.

Fortunately, for the Company and for the visitors to the Hill, Mr. Sorabji Panday is appointed Managing Director of the Company. He has the reputation of being a clever business man, coupled with the courtesy and consideration of a gentleman. May I suggest to him a few changes, which will make the service more attractive and useful?

(1) Let him reduce the fares straightway.

(2) Let him reduce the freight on luggage and materials.

(3) Issue week-end tickets from Thursday afternoon till Tuesday night.

(4) Re-introduce second class accommodation.

(5) Let the Railway Hotel charges be moderate.

(6) And the overhauling of carriages and engines be taken up in July.

Need I tell Mr. Panday, how the East Indian Railway and Bengal-Nagpur Railway are offering special concessions to visitors to Hill and sea-resorts in Bengal and Bihar and how they reap a rich harvest themselves, whilst they enable larger numbers of people to recoup their health during their holidays?

There are only six weeks left for the Matheran season, and it is hoped, Mr. Panday will see his way to make the Tramway service more useful and helpful without delay.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

**Read Tomorrow's "Chronicle"**

FOR

**A Remarkable Article**

ON

**CONGRESS UNDER REVISION**

BY

**MR. ANIL BARAN ROY.**

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Rajah of Mudhol and the Chief of Phaltan at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Saturday.

Lady Wilson received the Rani Saheb of Phaltan at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Saturday.

## ATIYA BEGUM'S ARTISTIC SHOW.

### IN AID OF HOSPITAL FUND

The most artistically fantastic entertainment of the season will take place at the Excelsior on the 28th April from 6 to 8 p. m. showing the mystic aspects of Buddha's life intermingled with music. Ladies and gentlemen ofhistrionic attainments will appear for the first time.

The main items are: "The Great Renunciation" from the cave painting of "Takla Makan." "The Illumination or Nirvana" from an ancient manuscript. "Buddha Preaching" and 'Adoration' of Buddha. "Rhythmic Movements" from unknown representation in frescoes. A lady from Benares will give "Thumri' and 'Dadar' of the local fascinating and charming style characteristic of that province. In the intervals a "Macri Dance" will be given by the "War Lord" "Canetaqchia" of the "Azetic Regions"—by an expert. Rates of admission are Rs. 10, Rs. 7, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 and can be had from Atiyabegum Aiwani Rajat and Rose and Co. Ridge Road: Dr. Jan Mohemed Satani. Bhabha House, Colaba, Mr. Dost Mohemd Jan Mohemed Altamont Road.

## MUNICIPAL WORKERS GRIEVANCES.

### DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

Lately a meeting of Bombay Municipal workers was held where Messrs. Jhabwala and Jamnadas Mehta spoke. The workers have already formed a union on which Mr. Mehta Congratulated them. Following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

(1) This meeting of the Municipal workrs held under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union earnestly requests the Municipal Corporation and the Executive to pay immediate attention to a number of complaints and grievances already forwarded to them as regards the conditions of service of different workers in different departments such as the Foras Road Workshops Roads Department, Asphalt department, Pumping Road Station Branch among such complaints being principally the following:—

(a) Wrongful discharge of men (b) Modification in Leave Rules (b) Gratuity and Provident Fund Regulations (d) Bad housing conditions (e) Bad Latrine and Lighting arrangements at Worli. (f) Wrongful dismissals of men(g) Annovance by change of service and corresponding reduction in wages.

(2) This Meeting of Municipal Workers' Union demands of the Municipal Corporation a Committee of Enquiry to immediately look into the workers' grievances where the workers themselves should be permitted to give evidence without any fear of victimization.

(3) This meeting of Municipal workers earnestly requests the Municipal Commissioner to recognise their Union which is organised for constitutionally representing the men's various complaints to the authorities.

## HAKIMS AND VAIDYAS IN CONFERENCE

### PLACE OF VEDIC AND UNANI TREATMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

RAMPUR, April 24.

The All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference began its sixteenth annual session to-day in Rampur. His Highness, the Nawab presided. Sahebzada Syed Mahmud Ali Khan, Private Secretary to His Highness, welcoming the guests, as Chairman of the Reception Committee narrated the services rendered by the Conference in safeguarding the interests of the Vaidyas and Hakims and to the progress of the indigenous system of medicine. The Sahebzada emphasised the need of research and keeping abreast of the times, in which connection the research work undertaken by the Tibbi College, Delhi, was appreciatively mentioned.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb, rising to deliver his brief but thoughtful address, was received with loud cheers. His Highness in the course of his speech said that for a vast majority of Indian people the Vedic and Unani systems of treatment were indispensable on account of their relation to the nature and temperament of the people, as also for strong economic reasons mentioned in Dr. Ram Rao's Bill. His Highness said the Government had made the encouragement of native systems a part of their policy, and the Bill if enacted would, he hoped, be so amended as to render it harmless to them. "It is my suggestion to you," concluded His Highness, "as a sincere well-wisher to complete your schemes gradually and one after the other, so that every part of your cherished ideal might be complete in itself, and all together may lead to the attainment of the final goal. His Highness, then resumed his seat amidst deafening cheers.

The annual report was then submitted and passed, and Nawab Sirajuddin Khan Saheb Saail of Delhi read out an exquisite poem composed for the occasion. Pundit Thakur Dutt Sharma of Lahore, requesting His Highness to open the Exhibition arranged with the Conference, made a forceful speech showing the capacity of the indigenous system to compare favourably with the more recent methods.

The meeting was adjourned and His Highness proceeded to open the Exhibition in the presence of a very large number of visitors. The Conference sits to-morrow and the day after.

A motor accident occurred in Madras on Saturday when a woman believed to be a Mahomedan while crossing the road ran in front of a motor 'bus and was knocked down. She died in hospital.—A. P.

# Men and Matters.

Talking to a representative of "The Chronicle" the other day, Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla, the manager of the Tramways, impressed upon his interviewer that the tram fares in Bombay were about the cheapest in the world.

* * * * *

He kept discreetly mum about the service itself, which is unique in teaching the tired city man every evening, the difficult virtue of Job's patience.

* * * * *

The Calcutta Tramways are bringing down the scale of fares though they suffered a slump last year—so are the Railways. Our calculating capitalists on the Bombay side are not concerned with good example from outside—they are keen on their question of law.

* * * * *

"Why is a policeman more respected in England than in India?" was a question which figured in the general knowledge paper at the Inspectors' examination held by the Commissioner of Bombay, a few weeks back.

* * * * *

The query elicited a variety of replies from the examinees—tot homines, quot sententiae. We suspect our readers of concealing a broad smile—however, they may keep their own counsel.

* * * * *

The Maharajah of Rajpipla's "Embargo" won the City and Epsom comfortably by four lengths—our princes are great at cutting figures on the cricket pitch and the turf—it is high time for them to place an embargo on these stunts and concern themselves with the task of good government.

* * * * *

Speaking at Kashmir the other day, the Viceroy told the Maharajah that the question of the future status of the Indian princes was ever in his mind—he was anxious that the princes themselves would bother about the problem too.

* * * * *

Lord Irwin has yet to learn the psychology of the princes—they bother about nothing except their quarterly peregrinations to Europe.

* * * * *

The Children's Court has become a "fait accompli." The precincts of the old Dongri Jail have been provided for the court. We do not wish to be unduly superstitious or melancholy, but we cannot help feeling that a house of better traditions and cleaner reminiscences might have been selected.

## SHE KEEPS ON WALKING.

### SIXTH TRIP ROUND THE WORLD.

An astonishing record has been made by Miss G. E. Benham, who recently left Hongkong on her sixth trip round the world.

As much as possible of her travel is accomplished on foot, and she has now traversed tens of thousands of miles.

"I think I hold a record as the first world traveller who has not written a book on my experiences," she said.

"The more people travel the less they write, and the less they travel the more they seem to enlarge on it!"

Miss Benham is collecting rare flowers. Climbing the Himalays in search of specimens, she obtained over 11,000. But when she descended to the plains they were nearly all ruined by the change of atmosphere.

DESERTED.

Three times has she crossed Central Africa, and once climbed Kilimanjaro, Africa's loftiest peak (19,710ft.).

Lions and leopards have been unpleasantly near to her tent, and more than once her bearers deserted her.

She has, fortunately, a sense of humour, for she said her chief difficulty was not wild beasts, but teaching native boys to cook.

"It took one of my boys a week to learn how to boil an egg," she said.

Miss Benham carried calico, needles, and other things which natives appreciate in exchange for food. She had no companion except native bearers, and travelled unarmed.

## EXAMINATIONS.

### PRIZES OF RS. 100 FOR BEST ESSAY

(1) Prize of Rs. 100 will be awarded by the Baroda Government to the best of the essays received, on "Examinations, Their Use and Abuse."

(2) The essay should deal with both the school and public examinations and suggest application of the principles discussed, to the Reform of the S. L. Examination of the University of Bombay.

(3) The essay must be written in English, and on one side of the paper only, (a Typed Copy will be more welcome), and should, when printed cover about fifty pages of 'The Progress of Education.'

(4) The name and address of the writer should be given on a separate sheet and not on the first or the last page of the manuscript.

(5) The essays should reach the Secretary, Shikshavichar Mandal, (520 Narayan Peth, Poona City), not later than the 30th June 1927.

(6) The Director of Public Instruction has written to say that he has no objection to teachers in Government schools competing for the prize to be awarded by the Mandal.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

MONDAY APRIL 25, 1927.


## UNITY FIRST—UNITY LAST.

There is nothing improbable in the anticipations of the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" which have been cabled out to "Forward". Despite their blustering bluff, the recent speeches of Lord Birkenhead have contained sufficient indication of the Baldwin Government's decision to send out the Royal Commission to this country towards the end of this year. The acceleration of the date of appointment is, however, not prompted by any genuine desire to do the right and just thing by India but to utilise the present Tory majority so to manipulate the personnel and terms of reference as to secure the registration of pre-determined conclusions which could be placed on the Statute Book by the present Parliament. So far as India is concerned, bitter past experience has shown that complete justice to her demand will not be done so long as the pressure which she is able to exert is not irresistible. But there is no doubt but that the next general election in England will result in considerable weakening of the Conservatives' power, even if it will not once again put Labour in office with or without Liberal support. However that may be, the next Parliament is bound to be much more sympathetic to India unless British Labour once again cruelly and completely betrays her. The anxiety of Mr. Baldwin's Government to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission through the instrumentality of the present subservient Parliament is, therefore, understandable. What these recommendations will be, it is not difficult to anticipate in view of the Indian record of the Baldwin Cabinet. The policy of recent appointments to provincial "gadis," with its calculated suppression of the legitimate claims of Sir Atul Chatterjee merely because he is an Indian, is only one of the straws indicating the direction of the wind. The one and only object of the Baldwin group is to consolidate British supremacy under the camouflage of seeming concessions to the Indian demand for constitutional advance. All efforts radically to alter the basis of the Government of India Act in order to make Indians masters in their own country, as Englishmen are masters in theirs, will be resisted with all the weapons in the use of which the Britishers are past masters. The first of these weapons will be, of course, the Royal Commission itself whose personnel will be an effective guarantee against even a semblance of recognition of Indian claims. It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that the personnel of the Commission may be all British. That will be quite in keeping with the atrocious British pretension that, like schoolboys, Indians are to undergo an examination at the hands of their teachers. And the examination system has, even in these revolutionary times, yet to be discovered in which the pupils have representatives of their own on the Board of Examiners. Even the Indian lawyer "at present resident in England" who may be included in the list of examiners will, we may be sure, be selected for his outstanding qualification of being more British than the Britishers themselves in his attitude towards his countrymen. Finally, the most delicious and finishing touch is the selection of "a high judicial personage," no less an authority than the Lord Chief Justice himself, to give the appearance of an impartial judicial investigation to the entire farce. We could not have a better proof of British hypocrisy and Machiavellism than is provided by this personnel.

But the most effective weapon that will be used against India will be that forged by Indians themselves, namely, the division in their ranks—with Muslims divided from Hindus and Nationalists at cross purposes with one another. If, therefore, we are to checkmate the sinister moves of those who are conspiring against our freedom, we must bestir ourselves betimes and, placing our house in order, present a united front to the enemy. It is becoming a fashion with some people nowadays to ridicule all appeals for unity and to assume that a live programme of Nation-wide extent and Nation-deep character has only to be formulated to be launched immediately. There could be no greater delusion than this. Nothing is a greater desideratum to-day, in view of the insolent and defiant attitude of the British Government towards all Indian demands for a genuine reconciliation with Britain, than the immediate revival of the full programme of Non-Co-operation. But to desire is one thing; to carry out one's desire, however keen it may be, is quite a different thing. It is a facile temptation to belittle the difficulties in the way but the task of statesmanship is neither to belittle nor to exaggerate the difficulties but to face them. Who that knows the A. B. C. of Non-co-operation will deny that it is impossible to prosecute even a partial programme of Non-co-operation without complete co-operation between Hindus and Muslims? Who again, but impractical enthusiasts and dangerous guides will consider their duty done if they merely pay lip-service to the slogans of Non-co-operation without taking definite practical measures to see that these slogans are related to the realities of the situation? Nothing is easier than to frame a programme—on paper; nothing more difficult than to secure the sinews of war to execute that programme. The sinews of war for carrying out a National Programme for India to-day are Hindu-Muslim Unity, and an efficient organisation of the Congress, that is, unanimity of endeavour among all politically-minded Indians and the enlistment of the active co-operation of the peasants and the workers. To-day the Congress, as the President of the Congress very properly bewails, is a paper organisation. Obviously, the first duty of every patriotic Indian is to make it a live organisation and how this task is to be tackled must be faced in a practical spirit which does not ignore the realities of the present situation.

A dispassionate study of these realities will at once bring home the fact that the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of the task is the Gauhati resolution. The Khaddar franchise has made Congress Committees throughout the country more moribund than they were before while the practice of Congressmen in the Councils has been more in accord with the present National needs than the text of the resolution itself on the subject. Statesmanship demands that the resolution should be modified in the light of experience and thus made the instrument for forging that fusion of parties within the Congress without which it is futile to expect the latter to subserve its purpose of promoting National ends. Frantic and ineffectual voices are being raised to commit the Congress to a course of action, which however brave it may seem in conception, will, in the present circumstances of the country, be not only barren of results but will be tantamount to National suicide because it can only lead to the revival of acute differences among Nationalists and the consequent dissipation of their energies in mutual bickerings—a state of things, in short, which will be a cause at once of entertainment to the bureaucracy and of accession of strength to it. Let it be clearly understood that though the programme of Non-co-operation is suspended, the spirit of Non-co-operation is still alive among the people. But the country desires no mere spectacular fireworks which end in smoke. It is hungering for the disappearance of all petty difference, for, as Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said at Madras the other day, the fusion of all parties in the Congress and making the latter stronger than it is to-day so as to enable it to organise all National forces, not excluding the peasants and workers, in a manner in which they have never been organised before, for work both inside and outside the Councils and, having finished the work of organisation, to give to the bureaucracy a battle that will have only one result—the advent of India's freedom. It is gratifying that the agenda for the meeting of the All India Congress Committee to be held in this City next week relates to this hunger of the country and, we have no doubt, the members of that Committee will discharge their grave responsibility in such a manner as completely to satisfy it.

## FAULTY REPRESENTATION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau of Bombay has done well to notify to the authorities of the forthcoming International Economic Conference, the insufficiency and partial character of the Indian delegation selected by the Government of India. Time and again have we been compelled to protest against the semi-official character of the Indian representation on the League of Nations and other allied conferences held at Geneva, and we have not yet forgotten the selection of Sir Arthur Froom as "Indian" employers' representative to the International Labour Conference. The Legislative Assembly has also joined and swelled the chorus of popular protest against the policy of the Government which has been as arbitrary as it has been opposed to the very spirit of the instructions sent by the authorities of these conferences. But all this has been as nothing to our irresponsible bureaucrats who have once again flouted the opinion of the country, in general and of the business community in particular by the selection of delegates for the Economic Conference. In the first instance, Government have selected only three delegates though they have been expressly asked "to send members upto a maximum of five." What is still worse, Government have deliberately included in this delegation, an official like Sir Campbell Rhodes, a member of the India Council, even though it has been definitely laid down by the Economic and Financial Section of the League that "the members should not be spokesmen of the official body." So the Committee of the Merchants' Chamber being informed about this personnel lost no time in sending a message to the Government of India "requesting them to make the delegation complete and fully representative of the interests of India and India alone." But this protest has been left unheeded in high quarters. We wish it were possible to depute some special representative of our business interests to expose—as Mr. Haji did so well at the last session of the Conference—the disgraceful tactics of the Government of India. But as no such representative is likely to be sent to the Conference may we request Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Giri to do all they can to bring up the question before the authorities of the Conference? In any event, the letter from the Indian Merchants' Chamber will certainly do something to open the eyes of the International gathering that will shortly meet at Geneva and we trust similar letters addressed by other sister bodies all over the country will inspire the Conference to reject the credentials of Sir Campbell Rhodes for representation on a body which is pre-eminently meant to be non-official in character.

# ADVANCE INDIA

## CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURES.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

V.

We have already noted the extreme importance of prescribing carefully the qualifications,—and, shall we add, disqualifications as well,—of the candidates, even in preference to those of the voters. For it is the representatives elected by the voters who have to make good the claims of democracy to world dominion to-day, in a sense more comprehensive than the most ambitious Caesar ever dreamt of. And it is these representatives who must bear,—if any have to,—the blame for the poor success of the present stage of constitutional government in India. The candidates for the first Councils in India were elected in the height of the non-co-operation fever; and it is but fair to agree that, not representing the best element of the people, they were not the best assortment the Councils could possibly have been composed of. It is equally fair to add, that despite this handicap, this first Assembly and the first Councils were by no means the museums of mummies they have sometimes been represented to have been by interested or partisan publicists. The next elections, and the last, were held under no such handicaps; and yet the average member returned, whether in the Central or in the Local Councils, does not by any means compare very favourably with the Councils of the Liberal-cum-Moderate era. Of course, the Indian Councils have as yet no effective power to display fully the mettle of the members. But even so, there is no bar to the display of native intelligence and acumen, to the inherent love for the service of the motherland, to the powers of study and reflection, to the skill in debate and soundness in the first principles that constitute public welfare. Judged on any of these bases, the Councils of the last two general elections must be pronounced to be, if not positively disappointing, at least not equal to utilising to the utmost what powers the Councils have obtained under the present constitution.

### FAULT LIES WITH THE CANDIDATES.

And the fault of the failure lies, as already observed, with the candidates returned to the Legislature. They had either no conception of the duties they had come forward to shoulder (and it is in this sense that the remark may at all be conceded that India was not fully prepared for full-fledged democratic institutions in 1920)—or they had a most woefully erroneous and injurious notion of their functions and responsibilities. The House of Commons in England has been described, not unjustly, as the best club in the United Kingdom; and yet the member who went there solely to find the joys of club-life would be speedily disillusioned, not only by wide-awake and over-alert party organisations, or jealous voters; but also and more pertinaciously by an Argus-eyed Press. In India, the Council member took his responsibility, the most seriously, when there was the least of it. In the days of Pherozeshah Mehta and of Gokhale, the people's leaders did bestow some study and reflections on their annual harangues,—though the opportunity was afforded them grudgingly but once in a year. To-day, if report does not totally belie, Legislators are occupied more in party-mongering and front-seat-manoeuvring; with garden parties and dinner-parties; in contract-seeking and influence-exerting for all kinds of petty posts "for self and friends," than in any systematic study of the problems the country had elected them to solve.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

The first reform, therefore, that we need to insure against a second disappointment, in the next stage of our constitutional advance is to lay down rigidly,—even reactionarily,—the qualifications of the candidates. With adult, if not universal, suffrage in the constituencies, there can be no charge of reactionaryism we need apprehend, if we insist that the candidates must have equipment, if not also experience enough to make them, 'prima facie,' fit persons to legislate for their fellow-citizens, and to scrutinise the acts and omissions of the Government. The principle, now held sacred, that every candidate should belong to the constituency he seeks election from, i.e., that the candidate must have at least an equal qualification with the voter,—will be unnecessary, and even objectionable, under the system of mixed, territorial electorates we have recommended; and will be used, if at all, in the special representation for the "Upper Chamber" in the Central Legislature. But its place must be taken by insisting on some evidence, other than that of a cheque-book, of the fitness of a candidate to serve the country through its legislature. Plato's Philosopher-King may be a mere day-dream; but there is no reason why the would-be legislators and future cities of Government should not be expected to show that they know at least what legislation means, and criticism implies. This does not mean, indeed, that we would have all legislators from among lawyers or jurists, though the lawyer does make a better legislator than the shop-keeper elevated into the law-giver's seat. The index of fitness of this type may be difficult to prescribe in concrete terms; but not impossible. A minimum of liberal education (not necessarily the miscalled Bachelorship of Arts); a modicum of acquaintance with public life in some minor capacity; a measure of apprenticeship in solving the problems of public life; a degree of enthusiasm, practically evidenced, in the cause of public service:—these are all, jointly or severally, as the lawyers would have it, indices that may well be utilised to secure a better, more experienced, more liberal, and better equipped legislator than is the case to-day.

### DISQUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

And even if we cannot definitise (if the phrase be allowed,) these qualifications more fully, let there be no mistake, at least, about disqualifications. Certain offences against good taste; certain faults of 'ton,' of a sense of propriety and decency, of a perception of 'comme-il-faut' must never be permitted in the candidates who would legislate for the country. Election expenses at the last general elections are estimated to have run into crores,—an average of Rs. 10,000 per candidate, successful or otherwise, in elections contested or in purely pocket-boroughs. With adult suffrage, the chances of still more expensive elections would be doubled, did we not adopt stringent safeguards against Longpurse always winning, hands down, against Longhead. It is not enough to lay down a scale of permissible expenses, beyond which, if any be incurred, the same to be evidence presumptive of malpractices: for no one would be so stupid as to leave such "cues" hanging about. To every definition in a legal enactment of an election malpractice, there have been invented a hundred ways of evasion. If we mean to reform, we must, then, see to it that there is no occasion for such lavish expenditure, which would make it prohibitive for any but inflated money-bags to get elected. Men who have been returned at such terrific cost would naturally be intent upon seeking occasions for recouping themselves, rather than upon the ways and means of justifying their electors' trust. If the use of motor cars, for example, is altogether prohibited at elections; and their place is taken by some public conveyance at public expense, impartially to all candidates, not only the bill of costs would be very much reduced, but the fatal sense of misconceived obligation of the elector to the candidate who gives them a free ride will disappear, and the choice would be freer at least, if not fairer as well. And, though it may be difficult to the verge of impossibility, the cultivation of a sense of public morality which would rigorously ostracise a man who dared to make capital for himself from the needs of the public, would not at all be put of place even at the cost of having to make some very severe examples, "pour encourager les autres."

### THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

As a first step to this much-desired, but overdue, reform, let us take the case of the oath of allegiance. Every member must, before taking his seat in the legislature, make a solemn promise of steadfast loyalty to the Sovereign. In name,—but in name only,—this oath is taken to the King-Emperor; but in reality it is to the true sovereign of the country,—the people of India. But how many candidates realise the true inwardness of this solemn obligation? If the members would only realise the true significance of this awful undertaking; if the Councils redraft their regulations for business making this more evident; if the Constitutional Act itself emphasises the real spirit of this ritual, a most serious threat to our public life, arising from the incipient corruption of our public men, would be averted.

The story is told of the late Lord Fisher, who revolutionised the entire British Navy from coal burning to oil-burning, and who, as the President of a Royal Commission appointed to investigate into this matter, commenced his work by selling all the oil shares he was holding himself, to his certain knowledge, a a tremendous sacrifice! For the Report of the Commission was a foregone conclusion so far as he was concerned. Yet every one in England, with the King downwards, would have been mightly surprised if Lord Fisher had done aught else but what he did. True, since the advent of Lloyd Georgism to power, the traditions of a clean, honourable record in public life are held, even in England, by no means so sacrosanct as the Asquiths and the Greys, the Gladstones, and the Cecils, had for a century and more sought to make them. In this country, the desire to get rich quickly has spread to the non-Indian in public life even more intensely than among Indians. The latter are really doing no more than copying those whom they have been trained to regard as their betters. The diminishing sense of responsibility, and the disappearing traditions of public cleanliness, in the non-Indian section of public men in India is intelligible, even if it be not excusable; but what explains the lapses in the non-Indian section, only intensifies the censure against Indians, when they are guilty of a similar abuse of their newly-won place in public life. For theirs is the new responsibility, theirs the power and prestige; and if they do not live up to that position and importance, if they do not perceive the unwritten obligations of public morality, who shall check them or bring them to book?

### PAID PUBILC SERVICE IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

One more suggestion for the real reform of the constitution. We must abolish the principle of utterly honorary public service in the legislative councils,—even though it be honorary in name only. Let us do away with the principle of honoraria for travelling and haltage; and let us replace these by a stated, monthly salary,—not extravagant but reasonably sufficient for all moderate needs, so that the legislator is free to devote his whole time to the public business he has undertaken to do. It should be paid for on evidence of work done. Piece-work rates are unwelcome to the true trade-unionist, as a rule; but the principle of piece-work rates in this case seems to be the only guarantee of efficient, and honest, service to the country from the chosen representatives of the people.

# Notes of the Day.

### Cross Campaigns in England.

The good people of England may well look forward to the prospect of being in the vortex of a tremendous agitation within a very short time. For, the British Labour Party has already shown its determination to start a whirlwind campaign throughout the country with a view not only to throw out the obnoxious Trade Unions Bill but, if possible, to precipitate a general election on this grave issue. There is also no doubt that this most reactionary Bill has strengthened the Left-wing of the Labour Party as evidenced by its partial triumph at the recent conference of the Independent Labour Party. The Trade Union Congress has also decided to revive its daily paper, the "British Worker," which advocated so ably the cause of Labour during the momentous days of the General Strike. And now we are informed of the Conservatives' decision to launch "a monster campaign in support of the Bill in which practically the entire Cabinet is participating" and for which "a million and a half leaflets have been distributed." This much-boosted campaign, however, will only serve to strengthen the worst suspicions entertained about the subtle objects of the Bill which, the large majority of Britishers will undoubtedly agree with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in believing, "breathes hate and spitefulness in every clause." Mr. Baldwin's Government will perhaps succeed, by the sheer strength of numbers, in getting the Bill through Parliament but we feel sure that it will not be long before "the disgraceful smirch" is removed from the Statute Book.

### Hard Lot.

The Fascist Government of Italy has seized the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of Rome—when a flood of oratory is let loose by Mussolini and his henchmen upon the Italian people reminding them of Italy's divine mission about reviving the grandeur of the Roman regime, to restrict further and in an effective manner what little freedom the Italian workman could retain to himself after the continued onslaughts on it of 'Il Duce's Facist Trade Unions. Now he is given a "Charter of Labour" and told he is "free" to enjoy the membership of the syndicalist organisations which "must be formed under State direction." The State under this latest method of coercing the workman in a thoroughly scientific manner will lay down principles governing his wages, hours of work, his annual holidays and his 'right' of compensation against unjustified dismissal. But he must remember that, according to Mussolini's conception of "freedom" for Labour, production is the one important thing—production on which is centred the "well-being and greatness of the nation." So the Italian workman is to be put in a gilded cage in which he is "free" to live, in the manner Mussolini wants him to.

### In the Service of Cutch.

We offer cordial greetings to the first issue of a new Gujarati weekly, "Cutch Sudarshan", published for the avowed purpose of ventilating the innumerable grievances of the people of Cutch and of fighting their battle for administrative reform and constitutional freedom. It will be remembered that the entry in Cutch of an Ahmedabad paper working very nearly for the same ends was prohibited, merely because it dared to criticise some of the arbitrary acts of the Maharao and his entourage. The success of this new paper may, therefore, be deemed problematic, so far as its object of awakening public opinion in Cutch and inspiring the Cutchis to vigorous action is concerned. There can, however, be no doubt, judging from the first issue, about the courage and the ability of its conductors. The information given is as detailed as it is varied and is bound to interest every true son of that ill-starred province. The vivid description of the alleged atrocities committed by a Barot for months on a helpless woman within the limits of Cutch with perfect immunity will be read with horror. We wish the paper, which is obviously conducted as an adjunct of Cutchi People's Conference, a long career of service and usefulness.

### A Sensible Move.

The employees of the B. B. C. I. Railway the representative character of whose Association the Agent of the Railway was unable to admit so long will feel gratified at the change of attitude on the part of that officer, indicated in his reply to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Association. "I am quite prepared," he says, "to recognise your Association when it is registered under the Trade Unions Act and I am assured that it represents the wishes of the majority of the staff." He presumes the Act will "very shortly come into force" and he thinks "it would be advantageous to both of us to have a general discussion on the subject." It is a sensible move on the Agent's part to meet the President of the Association for an informal discussion and we hope it will lead to a conference with a delegation from the employees headed by Mr. Patel with which the Agent will be able to thrash out the unfortunate differences between the Railway authorities and the employees. The tact and firmness with which Mr. Patel has handled the whole question and the discipline which the men have observed are, indeed, very creditable and augur well for the healthy growth of the Trade Union movement on responsible lines in this country.

## VIOLATING THE AGREEMENT

### IMMIGRATION RELIEF ACT

### POSITION OF INDIANS WORSE

SIMLA, April 24.

The British Indian Association of Johannesburg (South Africa) has cabled to the Association Press, that the contents of the Draft Immigration Relief Act 1927 have just been made known, and that the second reading of the bill has been set down for the 27th instant. The provision in the draft is in direct contravention to the Agreement arrived at the Round Table Conference. It amends the act of 1908 (Transvaal), the Immgration Act of 1913 and the Indian Relief Act of 1914, and precipitates the wholesale deportation of South African Indians especially in the Transal. The draft makes the position of Indians worse ever and the Association craves the help of India and urges India to lodge an emphatic protest.—A. P.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL

### BURMA GOVT. APPOINT COMMITTEE

RANGOON, April 23.

A Government resolution announces the appointment of a Committee of ten members, with Mr. Justice W. Carr as Chairman and Mr. A. J. M. Lander, I.C.S., as Secretary, to consider and make proposals in connection with the draft report on the Prevention of Crime Bill, which it is necessary to examine in order that it may be determined what amendments are necessary to fit it for the requirements of the Province, and also to enable the system which it prescribes to be introduced gradually, as circumstances may demand.

Mr. A. Paterson, His Majesty's Commissioner for Prisons in England and Wales, who came to Burma to advise the Government in matters relating to the treatment of juvenile criminals and upon the prison administration generally, attached to his report this draft report on the Crime Bill. The Committee's recommendations are to relate to the subject of juvenile criminals in general, and in particular, to the policy to be adopted in the treatment of juveniles who are likely to become criminals, or who are convicted of criminal offences, to the legislation necessary to give effect to the policy and to the institution, its size, location, staff and the manner of its administration.—A. P.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MAULVI

### SEVEN HINDUS ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, (SIND), April 23.

Telegrams from Pagraji report the arrest of seven Hindus, in connection with a conversion case. They are charged with assaulting Maulvi Taj Mohammed, and other Mahomedans, and forcibly removing a converted Hindu boy. The telegrams further state, that the arrested Hindus were taken to Shikarpur and allowed bail.

In the Larhana riot case further evidence for the prosecution has been recorded. The hearing is continuing day by day.—A. P.

## FRESH DISTURBANCE APPROACHING FRONTIER

SIMLA, April 24.

Yesterday's western disturbance has merged into the seasonal low pressure area over the Punjab. A fresh disturbance from the west is approaching the frontier. A few thunderstorms are reported from Tenasserim, south Bengal and he Central Provinces East.

Chief amounts: Mergui three quarters of an inch, Calcutta one, Burdwan a half, Mymensingh two, Chanda a half.

Forecast: A decrease in South Bengal.—A. P.

## FLIGHT OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT OVER PERSIAN TERRITORY

### INCORRECT REPORT RECTIFIED

LONDON, April 23.

The Air Ministry informs Reuter that the report that the Persian Government has refused permission for the British aircraft to fly over Persian territory is incorrect. On the other hand the British and Persian governments are still negotiating on this matter, and it is not expected that the negotiations will be concluded before the early part of May.—Reuter.

## EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS

### SARWAT PASHA TO FORM MINISTRY

LONDON, April 23.

Cairo.—Sarwat Pasha, the Foreign Minister in Adly Pasha's cabinet has agreed to form a ministry.—Reuter.

## CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA

### PREJUDICE BROKEN DOWN

### BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI

LONDON April 24.

Bishop Vedanayakam Azariah is spending a week at the Thames Valley with his old friend Dr. Whitehead ex-Bishop of Madras. He will have a wireless talk on "India to-day" on 1st May and speaks with Mr. Baldwin at the Bible Societys meeting at Queens Hall on 4th May. Then he will proceed as the chief Indian delegate to "Faith and Order" Conference at Lausanne at the end of July.

Referring to the change of attitude of India in recent years towards Christianity, Bishop Azariah attributed much to Gandhis influence and his frequent references to Christ and Sermon on the Mount. Prejudice was also broken down by incidents such as the participation of the Metropolitan of India in the Unity Conference of the Hindus, Moslems and Christians at Delhi in 1925 and the attitude of the National Christian Council of India towards Indian national aspirations. The Bishop expressed opinion that the political situation in India was distinctly better than five years ago. There was no bitterness at least in South India. Lord Irwin was making a great point of getting into touch with village life. His sympathy frankness and obvious sincerity were gaining confidence everywhere, and the fact that he was deeply religious appealed fundamentally to Indian mind.—Reuter.

## GOVT. AEROPLANES SEEKING MAROONED PEOPLE

LONDON, April 24.

Washington.—The Government aeroplanes flying over the flooded sections of the Mississippi are seeking the people marooned on the roofs of buildings. Hundreds of Negroes, who are scantily clad and who have evidently been without food for many days are reported to have been seen on the tops of houses and trees. President Coolidge has requested the Army engineers to proceed to the area and establish relief organisation.—Reuter's Special.

## NO MORE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

### HANKOW GOVERNMENT MANDATE

LONDON April 24.

Shanghai.—Hankow Government has issued a mandate ordering military affairs at all fronts henceforth to be directed by the Military Committee and abolishing the post of Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter.

## ASSESSMENT OF INCOMETAX AND PENALTY

### DARBHANGA'S PETITION FOR TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

DARBHANGA, April 23.

The hearing of the petition for temporary injunction filed on behalf of the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga against the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Patna, and others for the assessment of Rs. 8 lakhs as Income Tax and penalty was taken up to-day before the Sub-Judge of Darbhanga.

Mr. Pugh with Mr. Jayaswal appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Government Advocate with Mr. Agarwalla, Assistant Government Advocate appeared on behalf of the defendants.

The Government Advocate pointed out the defects in the verification of the plaint in so far as the responsibility to be taken under the law for such serious allegations against the officer was wanting on the part of the plaintiff.

The Sub-Judge observed that the defects could be remedied and the plaint could not be thrown out. He was unwilling at this stage to enter into the issue of non-service of notice of proceedings by the Income Tax Department as that would be pre-judging the case. The question of balance of convenience in respect of the payment or non-payment of the alleged tax was the only question to be considered at the moment. The Sub-Judge suggested that security should be furnished for the tax only and not for penalty. The plaintiff having accepted the suggestion an order was passed accordingly, i.e., the plaintiff was to furnish security to the extent of eight lakhs to the court within a fortnight. The rule was made absolute, i.e., till the decision of the case the defendants should not realise the alleged tax and penalty.

Mr. Pugh on behalf of the plaintiff submitted that the Assistant Commissioner would not show him a copy of the notice and the service receipt. If the documents were substituted later, the defendants would be fully responsible for them.

The defence counsel refused to show the documents without an order for discovery. A date will be fixed later for the hearing of the original suit.—A. P.

# "MORE POLITICAL THAN FINANCIAL."

## JAPANESE CONSUL ON THE BANK CRISIS

## PLAY AND INTERPLAY OF PARTIES

### TAIWAN BILL—THE MAIN ISSUE.

"Reasons for this crisis are more political than financial," is the considered opinion of Mr. K. Tamaki, the Japanese Consul in Bombay on the Bank of Taiwan crisis.

In the following interview with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" he has succinctly analysed the causes at work especially in their relations to parties and policies. The Taiwan bill brought about the downfall of the previous Cabinet and the new Government will frame a new bill to meet the crisis.

Mr. Tamaki hopes that the new bill will be carried and the financial crisis will be averted at the end of the moratorium.

The financial crisis in Japan, that has so unexpectedly come like a gust of wind, has created a terrible stir in almost all the business centres of the world. As expected the failure of the Bank of Taiwin to carry on its business in Tokio, has had its inevitable reperussions on the Bombay Branch of that Bank. The businessmen of India and especially of the city of Bombay are naturally perturbed by the crisis owing to their large interests in Japanese trade and banks. It has by now become a well-known fact that the crisis in Japan, though to all outward appearances a financial one, has been precipitated by the manoeuvres of political parties in the Japanese Government. Reasons for the crisis are more political than financial. With a view to ascertain the exact gravity of the situation, the Representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" had an interview with Mr. K. Tamaki, the Japanese Consul in the city of Bombay. With characteristic courtesy and complacency of the Japanese, Mr. K. Tamaki clearly explained the whole situation and consequently threw some light upon the general constitution of the Japanese Parliament. The following is the gist of the lengthy interview which the Japanese Consul granted to our representative.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

The Constitutional Parliament of Japan bears a close analogy to the British Parliament. It consists of two Houses of Legislatures viz., the House of Representatives or the Lower House and the House of Peers or the Upper House. To become the law, a bill introduced either in the Upper or the Lower House, has to pass both the Houses and obtain Imperial ratification. Unlike the King of England the prerogatives of the Emperor of Japan, have, by no means become defunct. Very often the King can reject the bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament. In Japan the King is still looked upon as a sacred being and loyalty to the throne is considered to be the paramount virtue of a politician. The plesent King "Hiroite" is a young man of only 25 years and has very recently succeeded his illustrious father. In case a bill passed by one of the two Houses is rejected by the other, a decision is arrived at by referring such a bill to the Joint Conference of both the Houses. As under the British Constitution, a political party wielding the largest numerical strength in the Lower House, is called upon by the Emperor to form the Cabinet.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

The Upper House of the Japanese Parliament consists of 401 memgers elected from five groups of Aristocracy, viz., Princes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts and Barons. Princes and Marquises hold hereditary posts while the other three are elected by the respective groups. The House of Peers enjoys greater political rights than the English House of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hous of Representatives is formed just on the model of the House of Commons in England. The number of members to be elected to this House is fixed at every election on population basis. In the present House there are 464 members elected by as many constituencies. As regards political franchise is concerned, Japan is far behind the advanced nations of the West. The franchise is yet a monopoly of the male population. Any man of 21 years or more paying a direct tax of 3 yens to the Government can enrol himself as an elector for the House of Representatives. The female population of Japan is yet denied their birthright of political franchise. Of late, the educated and enlightened women of Japan are awakened to the consciousness of their rights and the demand for female franchise is every day getting more and more persistent. Mr. Tamaki hopes that within the next ten years the Japanese women will assert their rights and secure the franchise. Under normal circumstances, the general election of the Lower House is made after every four years. The present House has been in existence for nearly three years.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

In the present House of Representatives there are three political parties. The new Government party or the "Seiyukai Party" is the party that has formed the present Japanese Cabinet. Boran Tanaka, the Prime Minister, is the leader of this party, and its present strength is 110. In many respects this party resembles the Liberal Party in Great Britain, the difference being that unlike the British Liberals the Seiyukains do not uphold the policy of Free-trade. This party, moreover, represents the landlords and the farmers of Japan. "Kenseikai" party is the old Government party that has been recently defeated on the question of the Bank of Taiwan. This party is supposed to represent capitalists and the Japanese Aristocracy. Their policy hitherto was to curtail Government expenses in every possible way. The party is often nicknamed "The extreme retrenchment party." This party is at present the numerically largest party in Japan, controlling nearly half the Membership of the Lower House its present strength being 150. "Seiyun Honto Party" is the third party in Japanese Parliament both in number and influence. In the present House of Representatives, this party has got 105 members. Only a couple of years back, most of the members of this party owed allegiance to the "Seiyukai Party", but owing to some unavoidable dissensions these members broke away from the mother party and formed the new Independent party which has been standing as a buffer between the two great parties. On the question of giving help to the Bank of Taiwan this party was at one with the "Kenseikai Party". The other small and politically unimportant parties are namely the Kakushin Party (30), the Jitsugyo Doshikai Party (8) and Independent Party (60).

GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

The present financial crisis that has drawn almost all the Japanese banks into its vortex, arose, in the first instance, out of inability of the "Suzukis", a great Japanese business firm to pay off the debts which this firm still owes to the Bank of Taiwan. The "Suzukis" has been a losing concern there several years and the Bank of Taiwan has been hitherto the largest creditors to the firm. "Suzukis" having failed to meet the demand of the Bank of Taiwan, the old Government Party, i.e., the "Kenseikai Party" thought of running to the rescue of the bank with a big Government loan. It was only right for the "Kenseikai Party" to bring in a bill sanctioning a sufficient loan to the Bank of Taiwan as this Bank holds a charter from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. So far as giving loans to the Bank was concerned, the "Seiyu Honto" Party was at one with the old Government Party. The present Government Party, i.e. The "Seiyukai" Party accepted the proposal of giving loan to the Bank of Taiwan in principle but fought on its details. The matter was referred to His Majesty's Privy Council who rejected the proposal "in toto" under the plea that any proposal for disbursement ought to be accompanied by the constitutional sanction of the Japanese Parliament.

ITS AFTERMATH.

The refusal of the Privy Conneil to sanction the proposal, brought about the downfall on the "Kenseikai" party whose leader approached the Emperor the very next day with the resignation of his party. The resignation of the Government in power precipitated the collapse of the Bank of Taiwan, which in its wake brought the banking business of Japan to a state of standstill. The Taiwan bill became the cry of the day. Under ordinary circumstances, the Emperor would have called upon the leader of the "Seiyu Honto" party to form the Cabinet, but he could not do so as the Seiyu Honto party had made a common cause with the "Kenseikai" party on the Taiwan bill. The Emperor had no go but to call upon Baron Tanaka, the leader of the "Seiyukai" party to form the Cabinet. Consequently on the 22nd instant Seiyukai party took the reins of Government in their hands.

THE STATUS QUO.

The Seiyukai Party have vigorously set themselves to remove the present financial crisis in Japan. Baron Tanaka has declared a moratorium for 21 days, operating from the 22nd of this month onwards. Before the period of moratorium expires, the new Government will take immediate steps to frame the new Taiwan bill almost on the same principle as the old Government had done but with slight alterations in its details. The new Government has given notice to convene a special session of Japanese Government on the 3rd of May. Mr. Tamaki hopes that this bill will be carried and the financial crisis will be averted at the end of the moratorium. He is not sure whether the "Seiyu Honto" party will always support the new Government but he is confident that all the three parties will unite in getting the Bank of Taiwan out of its present financial difficulties. For the present all Japanese banks excepting the Exchange Bank are closed down. The Exchange Bank or the Yokohama Specie Bank has been kept open so that Japan's foreign trade should not be affected. It is quite likely that by the 14th of May the financial stability of Japan will be perfectly guaranteed. In case the present Government unfortunately fails to carry out their Taiwan bill, the Emperor will dissolve the Parliament and there will be a fresh general election on the issue of the Taiwan Bill. There will be a great-

(Continued on next page.)

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON REFORMS.

## EARLY NOMINATION EXPECTED.

## PERSONNEL TO BE WHOLLY BRITISH?

CALCUTTA, April 24.

A special cable to "Forward" from London states that the "Daily Herald's Diplomatic Correspondent says the nomination of the Indian Royal Commission may come at any moment now and the Chairman may be a high judicial personage, the Lord Chief Justice. Members may be all British, but there is a chance of one distinguished Indian lawyer at present resident in England being included in the list.—Free Press.

(Rt. Hon. Lord Hewart, who is the Lord. Chief Justice of England, since March 1922 succeeding Lord Trevethin, and whose name is now mentioned as likely to be President of the Royal Commission on Reforms is aged 57. After journalistic career in London he turned to the law and was called to the Bar in 1902 since when his success has been rapid. He sat in Parliament for Leicester from 1913 to 1922. He was made Solicitor-General (1916-1919) and Attorney-General (1919-1922). He was a Cabinet Minister in 1921, and one of the British signatories of the Irish Peace Treaty, 1921. Before 1922 when he was raised to Peerage as Lord Hewart of Bury, he was known as Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart.)

## THE GREAT ECONOMIC QUESTION

### LORD SINHA'S TRIBUTE TO CHARKHA

### TASK OF LINLITHGOW COMMISSION

LONDON April 24.

Lord Sinha interviewed by "Observer" said that India was awaiting with great expectancy the results of the Agricultural Commission. In spite of the enormous death roll, India's population was increasing faster than her economic development, and therefore unless special measures were taken, the standard of life would fall even below the present level of desperate poverty. There was widespread satisfaction at the thorough manner in which the Commission was working. Asked regarding Mahatma Gandhis hand spinning propaganda Lord Sinha thought that any means to alleviate poverty were welcome. There were no opportunities for Indian emigration, and the only means of grappling with the problem of such a magnitude was science. He added that efficient laws and administration were of minor importance to India unless the great economic question was solved.—Reuter.

## COMMUNAL AND PARTY UNITY

### NEW PROGRAMME OF WORK

### AGENDA BEFORE A. I. C. C.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held in Bombay on Thursday, the 5th May, 1927. The exact time and place will be announced later.

### AGENDA.

To consider the report to be presented by the Working Committee, in accordance with resolution IX of the Gauhati Congress, regarding the present deplorable differences between Hindus and Mussalmans and to consider other proposals that have been made in this behalf including those received from Provincial Congress Committees.

II. To consider the further programme of work of the Congress in the country and in the legislatures, including proposals for the unification of parties. (Syt. Nilakantha Das's memorandum (circulated), Assembly and Council of State members' requisition, Mr. Saklatvala's suggestions and Maharashtra P. C. C.'s resolution).

III. To consider the resolution of the Working Committee in regard to the proposal of the President to convene a Convention Parliament.

IV. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's report on the Congress of Oppressed Nations held at Brussels (to be circulated).

V. Resolutions of Mr. B. Sambamurti and Mr. T. Viswanatham regarding Hindu Muslim relations, Boycott of British goods etc. (circulated).

VI. Swmi Kumaranand's resolution about political prisoners and exiles.

VII. Resolution from Mr. P. C. Guha Roy and Mr. N. N. Dutia regarding the Bengal P. C. C. meeting held on the 2nd March 1927.

VIII. Mr. Ramkumar Tripathi's Resolution on Patuakhali Satyagraha.

IX. Mr. B. K. Mazumdar's resolution regarding the appointment of the Calcutta Corporation Election Board, by the Working Committee.

X. Mr. Govindchary's resolution regarding the policy of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council. (Requisition from members of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council).

XI Mr. Kumar's letter suggesting that help be given for untouchability work in Kerala.

Any other subjects that may be brought on by the Secretaries with the permission of the Chair.

## CONGRESS AND STATUTORY COMMISSION

### GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE A DISILLUSIONMENT

CALCUTTA April 23.

In his opinion, said Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, India ought to settle her own constitution in a convention parliament and stick to it. Congress did not make much of the Statutory Commission because it depended on its own power of self-reliance and did not believe that Swaraj could be attained as a gift from a foreign Government.

BIRKENHEAD'S SHEPHERDING.

Lord Birkenhead's survey of the Indian situation, said Mr. Iyengar, with its pompous futility and insolent and laboured phrases was meant for the consumption of Indians with a view to shepherd them. The terrible problem of unemployment and depression in trade and industry added to the clear perception which the average Indian now had. Pinning no faith in the bureaucracy, said Mr. Iyengar will soon bring about catastrophic changes.

WHY HE GOES TO BENGAL.

His present visit to Calcutta, he said was to compose differences in the Congress ranks and ascertain Bengal's opinion on some more important present-day political and communal problems. The bureaucracy apparently thought, said Mr. Iyengar, that owing to communal and political divisions they would have an easy time of it and was planning a Statutory Commission in its own clever way.

Speaking of Bengal and her problems, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said: "I realise how Bengal is faced with the colossal problem of eradicating malaria from this huge province. In addition to this, economic conditions in rural Bengal are so frightfully unsatisfactory that nothing short of a mass movement and efficient organisation of peasantry and labour can give back to Bengal the life which is slowly ebbing away from her.—Free Press.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST ANTI-FASCISM

### A FREEMASON SENTENCED.

LONDON, April 23.

Rome.—Domizio Torrigiani, Grand Master of Freemasons of Italy, has been arrested, and summarily sentenced to five years' "relegation" which method was instituted in the new public safety law to deal with persons of anti-Fascist proclivities. It mkeans that the person sentenced will be compelled to live in a certain district, and if penalties will be granted a daily allowance of ten lire.—Reuter's Special.

## WAR ON CATHOLIC ESPICOPATE

### SIX MEMBERS ORDERED TO LEAVE MEXICO.

### STR INGENT MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 23.

Mexico City.—Six of the foremost members of the Mexican Catholic Episcopate have been ordered to leave the country and are already on their way to Laredo. They were taken from their residences on Thursday night and placed on a train for the American frontier. They include the Primate Archbishop of Mexico and the Archbishop of Michoagan.

The Government's drastic action follows its charges that the Episcopate is chiefly responsible for the religious war dividing the nation, and is directing revolution and inspiring outrages like the Limon atrocity.—Reuter.

## BANDITS KILLED OR CAPTURED.

### LEADER EXECUTED.

LONDON, April 23.

Mexico City.—The Governor of State Legislature states that the Federal troops in the State of Guanajuato have captured three and killed 13 members of the gang, whose leader, a German, was court-martialled and executed.—Reuter.

## A PRINCE SPEAKS.

### THAKORE OF RAJKOT'S ADVICE TO HIS SUBJECTS.

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

You must not be afraid, said His Highness Thakore Saheb of Rajkot in proroguing the Rajkot Popular Assembly in making trenchment criticism if you think them proper. You are entitled to stop me if I am hastening up matters or if I am doing anything which I am not entitled to do. You are not to be led by me. It is but natural that I am inclined to translate my ideas into actions but I will not be offended if you do not agree with me and reject my proposals if they are fit to be rejected partly or wholly. His Highness observed that the Assembly had progressed looking to the record of work done in this session. Attention was paid to all the criticism levelled against the administration by the members.

## JOIN SWARAJ MOVEMENT.

### APPEAL TO NON-BRAHMINS.

MADRAS, April 23.

Addressing a public meeting, to-night, at the Triplicane beach, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer appealed to the non-Brahmins of Southern India to join the Swarajist movement and to strengthen the National Congress.—A.P.

## MR. RANGA IYER SAILING TO EUROPE

MADRAS, April 23.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer is proceeding to Europe by th S. S. "Rawalpindi" for the treatment of Insomnia. On may 7, after attending the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Bombay on May 5.—Free Press.

## HINDU MAHASABHA WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The following have been elected members of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha.

(1) Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram (Sind), (2) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, (Bombay), (3) Mr. N. C. Kelkar, (Poona), (4) Mr Ananda Priya (Gujarat), (5) Mr. M. S. Aney, (Berar), (6) Bhai Parmanand, (Punjab), (7) Dr. Gopalchand Nanay, (Punjab), (8) Rai Kedarnath, (Delhi), (9) Deshbandhu Gupta, (Delhi), (10) L. N. Godadia, (Delhi), (11) Seth Ghansham Das Birla (Calcutta), (12) Madan Mohan Mohan Burman, (Calcutta, (13) Mr. K. C. Neogy (Calcutta), (14) Rai Jatendranath Chaudhari, (Calcutta), (15) Pandit Gaurishankar Misra, (U. P.), (16) Mr. S. C. Bajpai. (U. P.), (17) Mr. Mukund Behari Lal, (U. P.), (18) Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, (19) Kumar Ganganadan Singh, M.L.A., (20) Harbilas Sarda, (21) Mr. B. Raghav Das.—Free Press.

## CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

MADRAS, April 24.

The Secretary of the Congress announces that the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will be held at the Congress House, Bombay on the same day as the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, on May 5.—Free Press.

## SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOREST SERVICE

SIMLA, April 23.

A competitive examination to select candidates for training for the Indian Forest Service will be held at Delhi beginning on July 18, 1927.—A. P.

## FLOOD RELIEF WORK IN C. P.

### COMMITTEE'S NECESSITY OVER.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 23.

A meeting of Non-Official Hindustani Central Provinces Flood Relief Committee was held at Raja Gokuldas Palace on the 22nd instant, the Hon. Seth Govind Dass, president of the Committee, presiding. Amongst those present were Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, M.L.A., Beohar Rajendra Singh, M.L.C., Rai Saheb Lajja Shanker Jha, Rai Bahadur Mahadeo Prasad and others. Pandit Ganesh Prasad Bhatta, Secretary read the report. In all twenty-one thousand rupees were spent by the Committee in giving relief to flood-stricken people. Rupees eleven thousand as gratis out of which rupees ten thousand were spent through an official organisation called Divisional Fund Jubbulpore and rupees ten thousand as taccavi loans without interest. After the report was accepted a vote of thanks was proposed to donors. The Committee was then dissolved as it was no longer required.

## SIR A. MUDDIMAN'S APPOINTMENT

### ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Commenting on the appointment of Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Charles Innes as Governors of the United Provinces and Burma respectively. The "Pioneer" writes:

"There can be little doubt that the best available men have been chosen to suceed Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir William Marris. Both Burma and the United Provinces are to be sincerely congratulated. Sir Charles Innes will bring to his new post unrivalled knowledge of commerce and railways which will be of special value to Burma at the present juncture. In Sir Alexander Muddiman the United Provinces will have a Governor who has a specially intimate knowledge of the principles which have actuated Parliament in launching the great experiment. He succeeded to a very difficult post when he first rose in his place to confront the serried ranks of Swarajism in the Assembly. He conqaered by sheer commonsense and good humour, which were adorned by consummate power of handling men and measures. He should be equally successful in dissipating the doubts and uncertainties which have clouded the atmosphere in this province."—A. P.

## "THE I. C. S. AGAIN."

### "LEADER" ON NEW GOVERNOR.

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

In a leading article headed: "The I. C. S. Again" "The Leader" says: "We cannot say we are surprised. Of course, we are sorry. Confirmed as we are by a settled fact, we can but lodge one more protest against their action (of Lord Birkenhead and Lord Irwin) and this we do with all the strength and emphasis we can command." The paper adds that "an attitude towards constitutional reform, such as the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee betrayed, will not allow of the people's recognition of the Governor-Designate as a friend of their national aspirations."—A. P.

## "EMINENTLY SUITABLE AND WELL DESERVED."

### "STATESMAN" ON NEW SATRAPS

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The "Statesman" characterises the new appointments of Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Charles Innes as eminently suitable and well deserved.—A. P.

## THE "HINDU" ON THE NEW APPOINTMENT

MADRAS, April 23.

The appointments of Sir Charles Innes and Sir Alexander Muddiman, says the "Hindu", shows how little there is in the oft trumpeted equality of status that India is supposed to enjoy with the Dominions. It censures the frigid consistency with which Indian claims for Governorships are turned down.—Free Press.

## STRENGTHENING LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

CALCUTTA, April 23.

At a meeting of the leaders of the labour movement in Bengal held this evening with Dewan Chamanlal in the chair the following resolutions were adopted:

"That a Committee of Trade Unions in Bengal be formed to devise ways and means of strengthening the labour organisations in Bengal by furthering organisational work amongst individual workers, carrying on effective propaganda amongst all classes of workers and making necessary arrangements for holding the Bengal Provincial Labour Conference in the month of June under the auspices of the All-India Trade Congress."

Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta was elected convener and Secretary.—A. P.

# LEADERS FOUND WANTING

## MR. SPRATT ON INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

## A REVELATION ON REVOLUTION

"Is revolution of any nature possible in India in the near future and if it is, of what nature it is likely to be?" These two questions generally taxing the budding politicians of India were answered with elaborate arguments by Mr. P. Spratt of the British Labour Party who is now in India at a public meeting held at the Students Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday evening.

Mr. Spratt said that the title of the lecture for the evening was strange enough to evoke curiosity from all quarters, because, as he had found by personal experience, the revolutions in other countries such as Russia, Ireland, Germany, China, etc., were not much studied by the people in India. There was a strange misconception in the minds of the people of the country about the word revolution itself. He had come across a number of people among whom were the so-called educated men also who could not help thinking of bloodshed and bomb-throwing as soon as they heard the word revolution. In fact revolution meant nothing else but something new. An upheaval of social or political character was revolution. Such a revolution was more possible in a country where the society was divided in classes and where one class was being exploited by another.

REVOLUTION POSSIBLE.

Was there any possibility of any such revolution in India in the near future was the next question which Mr. Spratt replied in an emphatic 'yes', and he brought in arguments for his conclusion. He referred to the height which non-co-operation movement had reached in 122 and characterised it as a revolutionary stage. The peasants in the country then wanted more land to cultivate and less taxes to pay and they thought that they were going to get it by Civil Disobedience. To them—the peasantry—the difference wa not between white or brown bureaucracy but it was between more and less taxation. And had the movement been continued, the future had promised to be very bright. But the leaders of the movement had, according to Mr. Spratt, capitalistic tendency and they had begun their movement simply with a view to replace the exploitation of the masses by the white with the exploitation by the brown. As soon as they—the non-co-operation leaders found that the masses were nourishing a tendency to defy capitalism they suspended the movement under the guise of non-violence.

Mr. Spratt at this stage dwelt at length on the possibility or otherwise of non-violence in revolutions. He said that it was simply impossible to imagine a social movement to succeed without violence. The objection to violence was merely Utopian and the speaker extensively quoted the history of revolutions in other lands where violence had been proved an inevitable necessity.

FREEDOM FROM CAPITALISM.

To make revolution in India possible, it was first necessary to free the country from capitalistic leadership, said Mr. Spratt. Since 1922, the capitalists who were much alarmed had begun to take active interest in the Government of India and in spite of the tall talk of depression in trade, industry was fast developing. But the condition of the peasantry had gone worse since that time while there was a slight improvement in the living condition of the industrial working classes. Still they were in a considerably worse condition than workers in any other country in the world and all that, concluded Mr. Spratt, was a data for the future revolution which was sure to be of a social character.

LACK OF ORGANISATION.

Mr. Spratt regretted the extremely loose condition of the Congress organisation in India and said that the so-called National institution of the Indian people had practically ceased to function. There was no organisation either of the working classes or the peasantry and the toiling masses of the country were ruthlessly exploited by the moneyed classes. To achieve any useful result and to keep pace with the nations of the world, sound organisation of the people in India on international basis was imperative.

Mr. Spratt then narrated the history of revolutions in Ireland, Russia and China.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

## "MORE POLITICAL THAN FINANCIAL."

(Continued from previous page).

er financial crisis if such a thing happens. Mr. Tamaki hopes that wiser counsels will prevail and the crisis will be averted.

TAIWAN AND SUZUKIS.

Japanese Parliament is not primarily concerned with the firm of "Suzukis" which is, after all, a private firm. If the Bank of Taiwan secures help from the Japanese Government, it will also be an indirect help to the "Suzukis" as the Bank, in that case, won't press its demand on the firm. There is also some likelihood that that Government will loan the Bank on certain conditions.

MIDDLE OF 1928.

Mr. Tamaki told our representative that the year 1928 would be a very eventful year for Japan. Next year there will be a general election on an adult universal male franchise. Every Japanese man of 21 years and more, without any tax, qualification, will become a voter for the House of Representatives. There is no Labour Party in the Japanese Parliament to-day but the cry of labour is growing louder and louder year after year. The political agencies are busy in Japan preparing the field for the creation of a new labour party. Mr. Tamaki expects that a new-born Labour Party would spring up in the next general election.

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

Asked to state his views about the Federation, Mr. Tamaki said that it was rather a very delicate question to be conclusively answered by a responsible Government officer as he was. There was not the least shred of doubt, he added, that the Eastern peoples would wish it in their heart of hearts to come together in a common fellowship, and brotherhood.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Tamaki assured our representative that there would be no change in the relations of Japan with China, whatever party might form the Government. The policy of Japan in the present Chinese war, was one of complete non-interference and the new Government would stick to it both in principle and practice.

## MORATORIUM EXTENDED

LONDON April 24.

Tokio.—The Cabinet is extending moratorium upto 25th April in all colonies except Formosa.—Reuter.

## SERIOUSLY HAMPERING BUSINESS

### EFFECTS OF MORATORIUM

LONDON April 24.

Osaka.—The moratorium is seriously hampering business. Bankers in their effort to minimise its evil effects on trade have agreed to permit overdrafts and short-term loans. Osaka Stock Exchange and Cotton Yarn Exchange will be closed during the moratorium.—Reuter.

## NO MORATORIUM IN COLONIES

LONDON, April 23.

The Imperial government has decided to withhold the contemplated enforcement of a moratorium in the colonies, and has refused the request of the Government of Formosa for a moratorium as it considers that the situation at present does not warrant such a step.—Reuter.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF DIET.

### SCOPE OF MORATORIUM.

SIMLA, April 23.

Mr. Asako, the Japanese Consul General, communicates to the press the telegraphic advice from the Japanese Government stating that it has been decided to hold a special session of the Diet for the purpose of taking steps to tide over the present difficulty, in financial circles. The Japanese Government enacted, on April 22nd, an emergency Imperial ordinance to the effect that payment in regard to the pecuniary obligations contracted before that date will be suspended for three weeks from the date, but this suspension will only be applied to such obligations which are to be met on that date or any date within three weeks after that date. This moratorium will be confined to Japan proper. The suspension will not be applied to the following obligations: (1) Payment by central or local Government or public bodies (2) payment as regards salary and wages.—A. P.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN FORMOSA

### EMPLOYEES DEMAND BETTER CONDITIONS

LONDON, April 23.

Tokio.—The General uneasiness caused by the suspension of the Bank of Taiwan (which is synonymous with the Bank of Formosa) has resulted in a general strike in Formosa, employees demanding better conditions. All fictories are closed.—Reuter.

## *KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.*

### ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES.

(BY A KERALITE.)

The Kerala Conference has come and gone. Resolutions have been passed and speeches delivered. The recalcitrant elements in the Congress and the protagonists of the perpetual alien domination over this country will look upon the decisions of this Provincial Conference with disfavour and the "Times of India" has already come forth with its characteristic comments. For one thing, however, all those who are dissatisfied with the present politics of the Indian National Congress—there are a good many of them—will welcome the reiteration of faith in active non-co-operation and civil disobedience as a step in the right direction, yet those like me who welcome this affirmation of faith in the programme of 1920-22 will be sadly disappointed. For this Conference, apart from passing pious resolutions, has not brought forward a definite programme of work to be pursued to take back the country to the days of 1921-22.

Rightly has Mr. Madhavan Nair, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, dilated elaborately on the official machinations to perpetuate the "Janmi's" Rule in Malabar. The fate of the Tenancy Bill—a question which is of prime importance to the province—evokes pity for the tenants of Kerala. Yet, it is painful to notice that neither Mr. Madhavan Nair nor the President of the Conference thought it worth while even to hint at the next step that would win for the tenants their just rights. Who will deny that Malabar is mainly an agricultural province? Who will deny that the position of the average agricultural peasant and the workers of the soil is worse off in that part of the country than anywhere else? Who will deny that the prevailing land-law governing the relations between the tenants and the "Janmis" is a formidable obstacle in the path of scientific growth of agriculture in Kerala? Yet it is painful to notice that the Conference did not tackle this question in the manner that experience in other countries has shown to the world. A great step forward could have been achieved and the programme of mass civil disobedience brought in practical bounds if only the Conference and the leaders gathered in Calicut had rubbed their shoulders together to chalk out a concerted and comprehensive programme of the organisation of agricultural unions and peasants' movement and an educative campaign throughout the Province as an effective adjunct.

THE NEGLECTED MOPLAHS.

Another point where the Conference has sadly failed and blundered pertains to the Moplahs. The chairman in the course of his welcome address said, "in no part of India, ever since the dawn of British Rule in the country have the Hindus and Mahomedans come into such horrid conflict and on such a large scale as they did during the period of Malabar rebellion and yet none who knows Malabar after 1922 could believe that the two communities whose mutual relationship at present discloses nothing but absolute peace and cordiality behaved more like brutes than men against each other within such a short distance of time. The communal feud ended as suddenly as it began because it was not abetted and blessed by cultured leaders. . . . . ."

It is, indeed, regrettable that Mr. Madhavan Nair's experience during the Moplah rebellion and his later realisation as expressed in the above-quoted passage did not make him wiser. The question of the colonisation of the Andamans with Moplahs has been the subject of public controversy now for a considerable time. No one who has the good of Kerala and for that matter mother India at heart has ever expressed a view that favoured the virtual deportation of the Moplahs from their ancestral home. The persistence of the Government to deport the industrious, though illiterate and ignorant Moplahs to that Penal Settlement ought to have received stronger condemnation and no language would be stronger to denounce this iniquitous measure of depopulating Kerala of a very industrious section of its sons. The silence of the Conference on this question is deplorable. The lamentable lack of grip of even such questions and keeping mum over the deportation of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon betrays a want of responsibility in Kerala Congress men.

The Conference has, however, raised the question of the Indian National Congress taking an increasing and direct interest in the affairs of the Indian States in the interest of a more homogeneous growth of Indian nationalism. The acceptance of the Moslem proposals regarding electorates as a "step in the right direction" is a welcome decision.

Let us now hope that the call for united action and, non-co-operation will not be allowed to die away, and lest it should become a hollow call, Congressmen in that province will have to take their courage in both hands and push on the work in the villages of Kerala and among the peasants and agricultural classes so that by the time the Annual Session of the National Congress meets at Madras in December the seed for peasants, and workers' movement that may be advantageously sown in the very fertile soil of Kerala would have infected the adjacent province of Tamil Nadu and thus lead the Congress to divert its attention from the Council to the county once again. Let us hope the blunders will be rectified in actual work. 'Amen.'

## TRADE UNIONS BILL

### CONSERVATIVES' MONSTER CAMPAIGN.

### "WORST BILL EVER INTRODUCED,' SAYS MR. MACDONALD.

LONDON, April 23.

The Conservatives are launching a monster campaign throughout the country in support of the Trade Unions Bill in which practically the entire Cabinet is participating. A million and a half leaflets have been distributed. The Labourites are equally determined that the Bill shall not be misunderstood, and are holding a series of mass meetings.

It is understood that Government does not regard the bill as watertight, but is prepared to accept amendments. Mr. MacDonald in a letter to the Aberavon Labourites designates the Bill as one of the worst ever introduced. It "breathes hate and spitefulness in every clause. As soon as the country trusts us with power we shall remove the disgraceful smirch on the Statute Book."—Reuter's Special.

## RESULT OF CUP FINAL.

### CARDIFF COMES OUT VICTORIOUS

LONDON, April 23.

At Wembley the weather was dull and gusty when the Cup final was played before 90,000 spectators including His Majesty King who shook hands with the players.

The Arsenal kicked off at one minute past three to the roar of applause. The Arsenal were better in the first half. Their half backs were superb and were constantly attacking, Buchan Blyth and Hulme being prominent, but Cardiff's defence was excellent, and Farquharson's goal-keeping was applauded. Cardiff did not give the real shot until half an hour, Irving firing past the post. At the inteval neither side had scored.

In the second half the Arsenal were a more consistent side, and all but scored. Cardiff confined themselves to swift swoops. In one of which, after 29 minutes the Arsenal had disastrous five minutes and went to pieces and from the mix-up in front of the Arsenal Goal Ferguson the centre forward sent in a hard ground shot. Lewis, the Arsenal goalkeeper in attempting to save it carried the ball over line. Cardiff thus secured goal. The Arsenal made desperate rushes on Cardiff goal but without success, Cardiff thus winning by the only goal of the match.—Reuter.

## A NETWORK OF WOMEN'S UNIVERSITIES

### PROF. KARVE'S HOPE

DHERADUN, April 23.

Professor D. R. Karve, the founder and organiser of the Women's University of Poona, who has been touring in the United Provinces in the cause of women's University, addressed a public meeting at the A. P. Mission High School hall last evening with Rev. Ahrans in the chair.

Prof. Karve emphasised the importance of framing a separate course of studies to suit the need of the generality of Indian girls and women. Every woman leaving the University, he said, must be a fitting complement of man. He exhorted the audience to contribute their mite to this noble cause. Although just entering his 70th year, he hoped he would live for another decade or two to be able to see a network of women's Universities scattered all over the country.

Thakur Manjeet Singh, Principal Ahrans and others then made brief speeches appreciating and admiring Prof. Karve's untiring and noble activities in the cause of women's University and exhorted the audience to extend their help to the cause.—Free Press.


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# BOMBAY POSTAL UNION.

## NEED OF A BUREAU.

## MR. JAYAKAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Postal Union was held on Saturday night in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

At the outset, Mr. D. S. Joshi, Honorary Secretary read out the report of the Union from which the following paras are extracted:—

"The year opened with a membership of 1330 and the present strength of the Union is 1331 including 76 members of the class of employees other than Clerical. Eight members of the R.M.S.B. Division have transferred their allegiance to the Divisonal Union at Poona; while the staff at Aden have ceased to be members with the exception of Mr. Hardikar. The various administrative changes such as the abolition of certain Sections of Foreign Mails Division and transfer of some officials to the moffusil deprived the Union of a number of members, but this loss was counter-balanced by fresh admissions. Though there is no actual falling off, the Managing Committee records its experience of the necessity of sustained efforts to convert those who have as yet evaded enlistment while acknowledging and sharing the benefits of a strong organisation.

IMPROVEMENT IN RATE OF ENGLISH MAIL ALLOWANCE.

"During the course of the year, there has been an improvement in the rate of English Mail Allowance. The question of the new sorting scheme, so far as it put undue strain on the Town Sub Offices, was taken up and though the question has not been decisively settled the town sub-office staff has been spared from the punishments at promised in the General Orders. After a number of representations by the Union, interpellations in the Assembly in three successive sessions, individual petitions and memorials, a small allowance has been sanctioned for the Selection Grade Officials of the Bombay G.P.O. It is barely 6 per cent. of the pay and as such does not lessen the great injustice.

The expansion of the Library branch has been carried out according to the programme. There were presents of valuable books from members. A member from the Foreign Section donated Rs. 20 and the staff of the Bombay Record Office presented a set of works of Swami Vivekanand. It is a fine addition to the works on philosophy. Full advantage of the Library was taken by members.

FELICITOUS RELATIONS WITH ALL-INDIA UNION.

Our relations with the All-India Union were felicitous. This is the only province which has paid up its dues to the All-India Union most regularly and the Bombay Union pays nearly half of the contributions. The All-India Reserve Fund Trust will come into existence very shortly at Nagpur and the Managing Committee feel proud in being able to say that this Union would be able to pay its full share from the accumulated balances.

The financial situation of the Union is sound. The year opened with a total balance of Rs. 27,119-14-5. This contains the 2 per cent. and 10 per cent. Reserve Funds payable to the All-India Union. The collection by way of monthly subscription was Rs. 13,021-14-0.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jayakar after thanking the Union for having asked him to preside on that occasion said that he always appreciated the services of the postmen who cheerfully, honestly and courteously discharged them in a busy commercial city like Bombay. He pointed out the extreme necessity of incorporating in the Union every postal employee, because the benefit of a strong organisation could alone save them in the midst of the agitation that was going on. He advised the Union to extend its efforts in enlisting the support of all the postal employees in the city, so that the Union might be a strong organisation.

THREE SUGGESTIONS.

After referring to the Union's report, Mr. Jayakar said that he wished to make three suggestions to the Union. (1) He wanted the Union to have a kind of bureau or a committee which would keep constantly in communication with those who represented the Province of Bombay in the Legislative Assembly. He was sure, if they did that, their labours would be amply rewarded.

(2) The Union should depute one of its members who could be safely regarded as their true representative, to Delhi every year during the Budget session of the Legislative Assembly. Unless their representative was there every day, members of the Assembly would not be able to understand some of the technical matters affecting the Postal employees.

(3) The third suggestion was about the starting of a journal by the Union and Mr. S. C. Joshi informed the President that they had already got a journal.

In conclusion, Mr. Jayakar said that his chief purpose in going to the Assembly was to be useful to public organisations like the Postal Union. He assured them that his services whenever required, would be always at the disposal of the Union. (Applause.)

The meeting then adopted a large number of resolutions. A couple of them are given below:—

This Annual General Meeting respectfully submits that the Compensatory Allowance sanctioned for officials in the Selection Grades works at an average of 6 per cent. of the pay of such appointments and it is, therefore, far too inadequate to meet the acknowledged difference in the cost of living between Bombay and other places in the Presidency.

"This Annual General Meeting most emphatically protests against the importation of two R.M.S. Inspectors from Foreign Mails Division into the Selection Grades of the Bombay G.P.O. as also against the practice of dumping Senior officials from outside the Bombay G.P.O. consequent on administrative changes affecting the whole of India."

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# NAGPUR NOTES

## A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

Death under very tragic circumstances has occured of Mr. J. C. M. Wilson of Messrs. Wyllie and Co., a well-known firm of Engineers and Contractors of Nagpur. It was reported that Mr. Wilson was found missing from his quarters near the C. P. Club. A search proved of no avail. After full three days of his mysterious disappearance a body was found in the Telunkheri tank which was afterwards recognised to be of the missing Engineer. How he came to be near the tank and how he was drowned is still shrouded in mystery. Under Messrs. Lane, Brown and Hewlett he was chiefly instrumental in planning and laying out the present drainage system at Nagpur. He always appeared to be a very sober and a healthy man and his absence will be missed for some time.

LESSONS OF THE FIRE.

During the recent fires that broke out at Nagpur with such frequency it has been our sad experience that the Municipal Fire Brigade could not render as efficient and quick service as expected. The Nagpur Municipal Committee is dominated by the nationalist party. The way in which they are maintaining the Municipal fire brigade department is not creditable to them. During the very recent disastrous fire which consumed about 75 houses including a mosque, it was found that when help was requisitioned, the bullocks were found absent from the stable and the fire plugs had to be seached out for want of the guiding posts which it was difficult to understand what useful purpose underground plugs could be of. To add to this the hose pipes refused to carry water to the other end owing to the tattered condition of the canvas pipes. It passes ones imagination how a responsible body like the Municipality could find funds for an automobile haulage and not for a motor fire brigade. It is hoped that it would now take a lesson out of the recent sad experience and carry out the desired improvements in the fire brigade department.

## A PRIZE FOR THE I. C. S.

RANGOON, April 23.

Commenting on the appointment of Sir Charles Innes as the Governor of Burma, the "Rangoon Times" says:—Keen satisfaction is felt throughout the Province at the appointment of so able and experienced administrator to preside over the political destinies of Burma although there are those who consider that selection could have been made in Burma itself. The correct anticipation turns out to be one that Burma would continue to be the prize offered to successful I.C.S. Administrator from across the Bay. It can hardly be expected that we in this province will greet with any great enthusiasm the perpetuation of this tradition. Nevertheless we have to remember that our experience of having Governors appointed from India have not been unhappy by any means. The new Governor is a good speaker and his experience of legislatures has been so full that those who have clamoured for a Governor of Parliamentary associations have had their wishes almost met.—A.P.

Miami.—The Chief of the Army Air Service ascended an aeroplane to meet four aeroplanes which participated in a "Good-will" expedition to Latin America and are returning after the conclusion of 18,000 mile flight in Central and South America in which two airmen were killed at Palomar.—Reuter.

# THE FUTURE OF SIND.

## REASONS AGAINST ITS SEPARATION.

(BY JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM.)

It is agreed almost on all hands that the question of the separation of Sindh from Bombay is in no way relevant to the question of mixed or separate electorates. The latter question has, therefore, to be decided on its own merits and mixed electorates accepted or rejected according as they are held to contribute to or hinder the realisation of responsible government and the progressive dominance of non-communal considerations in the administration of the country. The question of the redistribution of the existing provinces has also to be considered purely on its merits and in discussing any proposal for the formation of a new province the considerations of which should mainly guide our decision should be the interests of the people of the province concerned and the gain or loss to accrue to the country as a whole. One would, therefore, expect the public men of Sindh to consider the proposal for the formation of a separate Sindh province not only from the purely provincial point of view of a Sindhi but also from the larger standpoint of an Indian concerned in safeguarding the interests of the country as a whole.

I venture respectfully to place before all friends who are to-day considering the proposal of the formation of Sindh as a separate province some of the principal reasons which render, in my opinion, such a proposal wholly inadvisable:—

The different provinces of India cannot be, it is admitted, treated on the same level in the matter for reforms. Even to-day Bombay and Assam or Madras and Burma have been given different measures of reforms. The Montagu Chelmsford Report lays down this doctrine of differential treatment. The same principle is incorporated in the Government of India Act and its schedules of provincial and transferred subjects evidence this differentiation. If Sindh is constituted a separate province it is certain that less subects will be transferred to its ministry than have so far been transferred to the Bombay ministry. We shall, therefore, be denied, under a separate Sindh government, the benefit of popular control in a number of subjects which we enjoy at present. For instance, important subjects like Higher Education and Agriculture, to mention only two, in the administration of which the people of Sindh can have some determining voice to-day through ministers responsible in a measure to our elected representatives, will quite probably be declared to be reserved subjects if Sindh were constituted a separate unit of government. Instead of our getting more popular control by the creation of a separate Sindh it will result in our losing popular control over a number of subjects and autocratic government will be reinstated in those subjects. It is also certain that Land Revenue and some other subjects at present reserved, which it is proposed should be transferred to ministers in the case of the larger provinces like Bombay and Madras, will not be handed over to a ministerial control in the case of a small and new unit of government like Sindh. We shall thus, under a separate Sindh Government, both lose a part of the reforms we now enjoy and be denied the advantage of a further instalment of reforms. The constitution of Sindh as a separate province is thus politically a retrograde step.

SUKKUR BARRAGE PROJECT.

By the constitution of a separate Sindh province we shall lose also substantially in influence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State The instance of Sukkur Barrage Project will illustrate this. It is an open secret that both the Government of India and the Secretary of State were not over-enthusiastic about the Sukkur Barrage Project. It was the weight of the opinion of a large provincial Government which has always enjoyed great consideration at the hands of the Government of India and the personal influence with the Viceroy of a man of the class from which the Governors of Bombay are selected that made the Secretary of State finally accord his approval to the scheme and the Government of India eventually placed its financial resources at the service of Sindh. The credit of Bombay was mortgaged to secure that financial assistance. The influence and credit of a separate Sindh Government would have totally failed to procure the help from above without which the Sukkur Barrage Project would have remained a scheme on paper. The Sukkur Barrage Project does not cover all the cultivable area of Sindh. The Project is only the harbinger of further irrigational schemes if Sindh is to be properly developed and we shall, therefore, be placing a heavy handicap on the future progress and material interests of the people of Sindh if we make Bombay not an advocate but a rival for getting the assistance of the Government of India.

The provision of railway facilities in Sindh is yet very inadequate. Even if the half a dozen railway lines projects at present were to be taken in hand, the Railway authorities would insist on a guarantee, at the lowest occupation of about 20 lakhs a year for a number of years and because this will eat up by no means a small percentage of the revenues of a separate Sindh, railway development in the province will have to be put off with its inevitable consequences on the agricultural and commercal progress of the province.

The irrigational schemes, present and future, of the Punjab are not without their natural prejudicial effect on the supply of water available to Sindh for its own irrigational needs. It has already become necessary for the Government of Bombay to raise its influential voice before the Government of India to prevent the Punjab Government from depriving Sindh of its fair share of the waters of the Indus and the Bombay Government is alertly and jealously watching in the interests of Sindh the progress of irrigational works in the Punjab. It goes without saying that a small Sindh Government with a naturally less influential man—probably a Chief Commissioner at its head—will not find its fight against the Punjab at all an easy one. It is not without reason that some administrators of the Punjab favour the idea of the separation of Sindh from Bombay and its formation into a separate unit of Government.

Considering the size and financial magnitude of the Sukkur Barrage Project—the biggest scheme of its kind in the history of the world—and the highly technical character of the methods of its construction, the task of supervising and guiding the Project to completion and success is beyond the capacity of a small and new unit of government. It has been convincingly contended that the Bombay Government itself has not attained proper standard of efficiency of supervision and control. It will be a great blunder to undertake risks in a matter with which is fraught the future of the province—great prosperity if th eProject succeeds, misery and heavy taxation if it unfortunately even partially fails.

FUTURE SINDH COUNCIL.

If one considers the question calmly and visualises the condition of things under a separate Sindh Government with a separate Legislature, it will not be difficult to forecast the future personnel of the Sindh Council. It will be weighted with an element which, barring very few exceptions, lacks education and is politically backward. The nature of the major portion of Sindh's representation on the Bombay Council to-day should give us an idea as to the class of people who will be at the helm of the administration of Sindh affairs. It should be easy to see that this will mean certain deterioration of the administration. The result of the last three elections shows us that the zamindari class will largely dominate in a Sindh Council. The dependence of this class of people on the goodwill of the Revenue, P.W.D. and Police Officials for the many facilities needed by them in their day to day life as agriculturists or private citizens must inevitably make a Sindh Council one of the weakest legislatures in India. It will be the combination of the official element and this class of representatives which, forming an overwhelming majority of the Council, will state policies and guide action in a future Sindh and not the small educated and politically advanced section of the people, some of whose representatives wrongly feel to-day that if only Sindh had a separate Council and they were in it, they could mould and shape all things in Sindh according to their own plans and schemes. They will discover too late that they can exercise no influence worth mentioning in a separate Sindh Council and will find themselves in the position of an ineffective majority.

The administration of Sindh under a separate Government will deteriorate not only because of the personnel of the Sindh Legislative Council but also on account the personnel of its departmental heads. A small Government like that of Sindh cannot, for instance, get a Principal Sharp as its Director of Public Instruction or a Dr. Mann as its Director of Agriculture. Its Director of Public Instruction will be of the stamp of its Educational Inspector and its Deputy Director of Agriculture will be be its Director of Agriculture. Whether such substitution will make for progress or deterioration is a question to which, if one views without preconceived opinions there can be no difference of opinion. Let there be no doubt on the point that not only will the personnel of Sindh Legislature react on the standard of administration in the province in all details, specially in the case of transferred departments but the ability, experience and breadth of vision which the heads of departments bring to the shaping of policies and working out of details will determine the character of administration in a separate Sindh.

When we remember that Karachi or Hyderabad, Shikarpur or Sukkur, Larkana or Mirpurkhas do not constitute Sindh, that Sindh has a larger percentage of rural population than most provinces, that even to-day the rural vote on the whole predominates in the Sindh constituencies, that this dominance will increase with the progress in enfranchisement and that educational and political backwardness of the rural areas of Sindh, reflected to-day in the administration of the district and taluka local boards, will not disappear soon, we may begin to realise that we cannot in the near future expect to have the requisite material in Sindh, generally speaking for an intelligent electorate or a properly responsible legislature.

(To be continued.)

# INSULT NO BENGAL'S PATRIOTISM

## "FORGIVE, FORGET AND UNITE"

DINAJPUR, April 23.

In a statement addressed to the members of the B.P.C.C. regarding the compromise of the split in the B.P.C.C. Mr. J. C. Chakravarti, President, Bengal Provincial Conference, says it seems to me that there are only two methods of settling the dispute, namely, (1) by an amicable arrangement arrived at by the two parties or failing that (2) by a general meeting of the B.P.C.C. electing an Executive Council and office-bearers. The first method can be successful only if those responsible for the unfortunate split can act on a policy of forgive and forget and join hands to present a united stand in the struggle before us. I have full confidence in Mr. Sen Gupta and other leaders of his group as well as in Mr. Sasmal and leaders of his group and I hope that they will not allow personal prejudices to stand in the way of their working together when the country requires it so badly. If, however, the first method fails the only other method is to call a meeting of the members of the B.P.C.C. and to elect an Executive Council and office-bearers by a majority of votes.

ARBITRATION BY A. I. C. C.

It has been suggested that there is a third method and that is to have the dispute settled by the A.I.C.C. But then a decision by the A.I.C.C. may also have the effect of driving out some workers from the Council. Besides it seems to me that it will be an insult to the patriotism of Bengal, if Bengal fails to settle her own dispute and has to depend upon the decision of a superior body. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, is reaching Calcutta and this is certainly a suitable opportunity for the two parties to meet and to bring about a settlement. We can certainly have a Committee enjoying the confidence of the majority but majority rule may not always prove to be the best method for securing the efficient and willing service. Let us therefore try to have a compromise by all means and not be driven to the last method of decision by a majority.—A. P.

# ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATION.

## RECRUITING AGENT ON TRIAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 22.

A very interesting case is going on in the Court of Mr. Joseph Rodgers, the First Class Magistrate of Thana, in which John Francis, a Recruiting Agent of some tea plantation company in Assam stands charged uder Section 109 and 417 of the I. P. C. and his sub-agents, Balkrishna Ramchandra and Padhu Ragho, are charged under Section 417 of the I. P. C. It is alleged that the accused tried to take about 19 persons, all Warlis to Assam by falsely representing to them that they would be provided with work in a garden near Kalyan, belonging to one Dagdushet of Mulund and also to accused No. 1, Balkrishna Ramchandra, and that men would be paid Rs. 20 per month and women Rs. 15 per month.

It appears that the Warlis were taken to Kalyan on the 9th September 1927 by a train which leaves Thana at about 10 a.m. Then they were made to wait at the Kalyan station till 4-30 p.m. when they were asked to get into another Down Train Suspecting foul play, they demanded of the accused an explanation as to why they were being taken beyond Kalyan and not to the garden of Dagdushet at Kalyan. Their complaints fell on deaf ears. In the meantime the train went as far as Kasara where the Warlis gave information to the Railway Police and the accused were subsequently put under arrest and charged as mentioned above.

The defence seems to be that the Warlis were clearly given to understand that they were to be taken to Assam for work and the Warlis had accepted the proposal.

# DATE PALM TREE PHENOMENON.

PABNA, April 23.

An unusual phenomenon is being witnessed at the village of Sagota near Sujanagore. A date palm tree standing on the bank of a tank gradually bends down in the morning commencing with sunrise but as soon as the sun begins to set the tree gradually resumes its former position. A large number of women are offering 'puja' to the tree.—A.P.

# ADEN NOTES.

## HEAVIEST RAINFALL IN LIVING MEMORY.

## HOUSES COLLAPSE: TERRIBLE DAMAGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ADEN, April 17.

The havoc wrought by the rain that fell on the 14th inst. has no parallel in the meteorological history of Aden. It is believed to be the heavest rain ever recorded in the annals of the place. Last year we had the rain on the 10th of May supposed to be the heaviest, but this year's rainfall has beaten all previous records.

On the 13th instant the eastern sky signalled the onrush of a rain-bearing cloud sufficiently dense to strike terror even in the hearts of stonehouse-dwellers. Streams soon began to flow. One could hardly think of doing aught except gazing at the flood of water on the ground and the collection of cloud overhead.

But strange to say, the Tanks of Shedad in Aden were not filled up. The Chairman Aden Settlement who visited the Tanks in the evening expressed his entire dissatisfaction on finding that out of 15 tanks only one was half full. Had the Chairman known what the amount of damage a heavier rain would cause to Aden, he would not have wished for a huge supply of rain water from the heavens, so that the Aden Settlement may earn about Rs. 500,000 from its net sale proceeds.

It may be noted that the Tanks and the miniature garden of Tavella have been handed over, with effect from 1st inst. to the Aden Settlement by the Military Works of Aden under whose charge these reservoirs were working since about 1856. The Aden Settlement is indeed lucky to get rain within 13 day from taking over charge in order to make good the loss sustained by that body in installing the Electric Supply Works in Aden.

TANKS FILLED TO OVER-FLOWING.

The night of the 13th was passed amidst showers and deafening thunders, but the morning of the 14 wts destined to be a memorable day in the history of Aden. At about 9 a.m. the sky became so intensly dark that in small houses lights were requisitioned. It poured so thick and fast within 15 minutes, streams could be seen coming down the hills, and about 9-30 a.m., a report was received to the effect that all the tanks well inundated. The Chairman's supplication was granted after all! Imagine the force of water when such huge tanks with the capacity of holding so many million imperial gallons of water were filled up to the brim within such a short space of time. One of the oldest residents of the place remarked that this year's rainfall has excelled all previous records, and is considered to be heaviest with being member. The sun did did not appear for three solid days.

The surplus water from the tanks ran in rivulets towards the sea. By the time the heaviest with living memory. The sun in their huge arms, the water spared not a single building in the whole of Aden, Sheikh Othman, its suburbs, and Lahej. When palatial buildings like the Resident's Bungalow, the Aden Court House, Aden Settlement, Luke Thomas Building, Steamer Point, etc., began to percolate, it would not be very difficult for any one to surmise the onslaught of water on small dwelling places and houses made of mud and bamboos. The latter types of house either totally collapsed or partially tumbled down. The Court house was about to be burnt by fire owing to the rain interrupting the electric current. People could not find a span of dry room where to nod for a few minutes at night, and were praying to God to stop this calamity. several people socked asylum in mosques and other protecting places. The prices of food staple rose at once, firewood could not be lighted with ease. A small sea has been formed in the old Mule Transport Line at the Crater, and the water in the Isthmus is upto the knees.

SHEIK OTHMAN'S PLIGHT.

Motor cars ran about like so many frightened birds. The traffic became standstill. Communication with Sheikh Othman was cut off.

The radius of the rainfall must be from 20 to 30 miles. It is said in Sheikh Othman that it experienced the worst kind of flood ever witnessed by the inhabitants of the place. The onrush of water was so voluminous and fast that it could not be absorbed by the soft mud of Sheikh Othman, the sand of the adjoining shore and the huge mound of salt lying between Sheikh Othman and Khormaksar (about 5 miles from the first place) where the water rushed and flooded the whole of Aden Troop quarters, the wireless, newly built quarters for the aeroplanes, and the huts of the Royal Artillery. About 12 aeroplanes were engulfed in water. The railroad has been terribly damaged. Water surrounds Aden on all sides. All traffic, by land or sea have been stopped and people are not allowed to cross the barrier Gate.

Fortunately no human life was lost. The extent of damage done by the rain cannot be definitely stated at the time of writing but it is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 4 to 5 lakhs. The Aden Salt Works, The Air Service, the Wireless and skin merchants have suffered a good deal of loss.

There was rain on the 15th also and a drizzling on the 16th on which date the sun just peeped at intervals and disappeared behind a mass of cloud and the atmosphere at the moment of writing has not been clear.

# SHIPPING.

April 23.

**ARRIVALS.**

S S Dara, Jones, Jeddah.
S S Zayani, Miryless, Jeddah.
S S Werdenfels Selwary, Hamburg.
S S Varela Halls, Busreh.
S S Dutal, Coerson, Rangoon.

**DEPARTURES.**

April 24.

S S Levant Arrow, Ibsen, Palanburg.
S S Genoa Maru, Takahata, Karachi.
S S Akita Maru, Moriki, Kobe.
S S Jalavijaya, Beatson, Karachi.
S S Sirdhana, Hughes, Calcutta.
S S Gomaria, Inman, Marmagoa.
S S Warina, Seabrook, Calcutta.

**LOADING.**

April 23.

Steamer Pallas for Antwerp.
Steamer City of Dunedin for New York.

S S Dara: The T M Co.'s steamer Dara, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Zayani: The P G S N Co.'s steamer Zayani arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a cargo of 6 cases specie.

S S Werdenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Werdenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Dutal: The S M Co.'s steamer Dutal arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Levant Arrow: The S O Co.'s steamer Levant Arrow sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Palanburg, with ballast.

S S Genoa Maru: The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with some bottom cargo.

S S Akita Maru: The N Y K steamer Akita Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jalavijaya: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalavijaya sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S S Sirdhana: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Sirdhana sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Gomaria: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gomaria, saled yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Warina: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Warina sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

**EXPORTS.**

April 23.

S S Brittania for Philadelphia:—15 bales goat skins Briskey and Co.

For Liverpool: 35 bales wool raw M Nissim, 98 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co., 204 cwt gum gatty Arabic N Muljee and Co., 50 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 20 bales goat hair D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 5500 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 100 bales cotton Gill and Co., 64 bales wool raw Bombay Co Ltd., 2 bales gunnies M Dialdas and Co., 13 bales cotton fly B Kursondas and Co.

For Marseilles: 1 bale carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Glasgow: 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes J Paramanand.

S S Aquilia for Genova: 55 bales raw cotton J Devjee and Co, 4000 cwt linseeds D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 29 tons old iron and steel scrape T Amratlal and Co.

S S Capodemonte for Genova: 11 tons old iron and steel scrape T Amratlal and Co.

For Marseilles: 100 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.

S S City of Benares for Hull: 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 10400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros., 4 cwt groundnut sediment A Murty and Co.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg: 181 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co., 3600 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 50 bales hemp Rayania Bros., 100 cwt gum Arabic Y Moosabhoy, 50 cwt and 2 pots cardamoms an ose oil M Bhuta and Co., 147 cwt gum Arabic and 7 cwt apricot kernals Tamboli and Co.

From Bremen: 56 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

From Gothenburg: 3 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

From Antwerp: 1960 cwt crushed bones S Bannister and Co., 92 bales hemp Grahams Trading Co Ltd., 1 case cotton waste yarn B Ruiya Bros, 25 bales hemp Rayenia Bros., 40 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai, 336 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

From Helsingfors: 6 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

For Rotterdham: 1000 cwt poppy seed Ralli Bros.

For Ghent: 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Malmo: 10 cases cardamoms R S Tata, 10 cwt cardamoms E Virjee and Co.

For Oslo: 7 cases cardamcs R S Tata and Co.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg: 1000 cwt linseed and 40 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdham: 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co.

For Ghent: 125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Shunho Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton C Bomanjee and Co., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 67 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee and Co.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe: 700 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 100 raw cotton G V Lanke and Co.

For Hongkong: 2170 cwt onions R E Dadachanjee.

**IMPORTS.**

April 23.

S S Razmak from Aden. Agents: M M and Co.

From London:—20 boxes species, 300 bars silver.

From Marseilles: 578 bars silver.

From Aden: 33 boxes species, 13 bdles goat skins, 7 bdles sheep skins, 228 bags maize, 13 pkgs gum false.

S S Khandalla from Durban. Agents: M M and Co:—1203 tons coal, 1444 cases and boxes apples, 6 cases bacon.

From Dabbai: 50 bars silver, 233 boxes species.

From Darsalam: 461 bales cotton, 25 bdles old brass and copper, 162 tasks, 237 pieces and 3 cases ivory, 803 bales Cloves, 9 bags gum.

From Mombassa: 4638 bales cotton.

S S Varsova from Basrah. Agents: M M and Co.—20 bags galls, 10 bales wool, 7 cases arsenic, 53 bales and 26 bdles cow hides, 11 pkgs old brass, 865 bkts. wet date, 295 bags barley, 4 bdles specis.

S S Bandra from Basrah. Agents: M M and Co.—25 bales hides, 100 bdles licarie sticks, 21 nongs old lead, 200 bags dari seeds.

From Koweit: 2 bdles silver, 3 tins pearls.

From Bushire: 41 bags gum, 98 bags almond kernals, 14 jottas and 17 bdles skins, 21 bdles and 4 bales carpets, 8 cases gum tragacauth, 18 bags attari, 19 bags raisins.

From Baharien: 90 bdles and 6 tins specie, 1 bdle and 6 cases silver, 49 bdles dates, 4 bdles skines, 3 bdles wool.

From Bunder Abbas: 7 jottas assafoetada, 10 bdles and 10 bags attar, 5 bags raisins.

From Muscut: 1 bdle specie, 286 bags dry date, 1049 bags sardines.

From Karachi: 807 bales cotton, 11 cases and 15 bales cotton piecegoods.

From Mangrol: 8 cases ghee.

From Verawal: 28 bales cotton.

# BE LOYAL TO CONGRESS

## UNITY ESSENTIAL.

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S OPTIMISM

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Speaking at a public meeting at Howrah organised in connection with the bye-election to the Bengal Council, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President appealed for attainment of Swaraj. Bengal, said differences and come to an understandin for attainment of Sawraj. Bengal, said Mr. Srinivasa Iyear, must strive to continue the leadership that hod been bequeathed by Deshbandhu Das. Continuing Mr. Iyengar said the necessity of going to the Council arose to fight bureaucracy with all the weapons furnished to them to remove all obstacles to occupy all strategic positions and consolidate the struggle for freedom. Though, the work in the legislatures could not by itself win Swaraj it created the spirit of resistence and short of that there was no intermediary programme. Congressmen should go to the legislatures to keep word and watch over the liberies of the people. It would help to consolidate the position and to give right orientation to all politics in the country. He declared that Congress was the only national organisation competent to fight the national battle for Swaraj. He regretted lack of popular support had sullied its prestige and power.

Loyalty to the Congress urged Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar should not be allowed to be torn and flouted and dragged into mire. Congress must be an organistd and not a paper organisation as it was now.

The road to unity might appear difficult but it was one's duty to be optimistic. Restoration of discipline would put an end to all the present miseries.

It sohuld be remembered, said Mr. Iyengar, that there was the national question above personal question. Had Deshabandu been living country would not have come to such a plight.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar regretted the non-election of Swarajist alderman at the recent election to the Calcutta Corporation and requested non-Congress candidate to withdraw in favour of Congress nominee and strengthen Congress at this critical hour.

Referring to communal tension Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said it was but a prelude to the birth of a new spirit. Mahomedans were not anti-nationalists as they were painted to be. The offer to accept joint electorates with conditions was a sign that they were not wanting in patriotic fervour.—Free Press.

# CALCUTTA MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

## NO LONGTERM STERLING LOANS.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In connexion with the loan programme of Government during the current year, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has put forward certain suggestions in a communication addressed to the Finance Department of the Government of India. The Committee of the Chamber observe: "In the first place no long term sterling loan should be issued but funds should only be raised by treasury bills of not more than twelve months' maturity. At the same time the Committee are of the opinion that he full budgetted amount of Rs. 27 crores should be raised in India and through the next cold weather as asd when the rupee rates become favourable for remittance, sterling should be purchased and the Secretary of State thereby provided with funds to pay off the temporary treasury bills on their maturity. The Committee are opposed to long term sterling loan, as firstly interest charges will be heavier; secondly it is not to the interest of India to add to her external debt and thirdly a great enhancement of India's credit has been marked feature of the financial administration of the last four years should not be allowed to receive a check. It will no doubt be clearly realised that these suggestions are made entirely with a view to mitigate the effects of sterling borrowings and are by no means to be regarded as implying their acquiescence with it either in principle or in practice."—Free Press.

# EASTER WEEK IN CALCUTTA

## END OF A GREAT TENNIS CARREER

(BY SUBL)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Soccer is Bengal's game but Tennis is hard at its heels trying to outstrip its popularity. During the Mayoralty of Dr. Sen-Gupta, who is a keen enthusiast, the Corporation threw open many of its parks for the establishment of Tennis clubs and though Indian talent is not very much to the fore, the Japanese have created the Tennis atmospere which is not likely to be blown off easily. Jim Robson lived and had his being in this atmosphere. His rise was meteoric but it was not given to him to reach the zenith of his Tennis-career like Okomato. Cruel Death snatched him away much too early. The lawns of Calcutta are the poorer for his absence.

Last week was a week of processions, mostly religious. There was a regular parade of Hindu sectarian creeds, while the Muslim onlooker who has had his turn during Ramzan three weeks ago sat glum and moody on the footpath revolving in his mind the fanatic fury of last year. The Sikhs led the way and the Samajists followed suit. There was music and Bhajan but nothing untoward happened. Sir Charles Tegart was too much for the common goonda. All the processionists were labelled, and no outsider was admitted. Squads of Gurkha rifles at street corners and a few armoured cars ready to scout death at the first signal, produced the necessary awe. Sir Charles got the blessings from both sides and had all the credit.

The Hindu Mahasabha had its sittings as also the Sanatanists. Both indulged in the pastime of mutual mud-slinging. The Agarwalla Mahasabha making ridiculous attempts to sweep away the sea of reform with their broomstick of stale old dogma was another funny spectacle. A few cases of open widow-remarriages in high class Agarwalla society gave cause for extra fury and even private dirty linen was brought out in public to be washed with a vengeance. The vernacular dailies of Calcutta found plenty of matter for sensational head lines and excepting these, nobody was the gainer by these Easter demonstrations. Is it far wrong to say that Indians love their community first and their country afterwards?

Like any up-to-date city, Calcutta is swayed by fashion. Easter means either change to Darjeeling or Puri.

The sweating Ditcher buys a swimming costume, a life belt and a cheap return-ticket to Puri and imagines a paradise waiting him three hundred miles away. The heat is worse there but there is the sea-breeze blowing ozone and other chemicals into your system. The sea bath makes the skin sticky and amorphous salt stops all the pores in your skin. But anxious Ditcher argues the heat and every inconvenience out of existence and when luckily he falls into girlish company, he chooses a Jessica out of them and merrily plays the Lorenzo on the moonlit sands. Darjeeling is also within easy reach and many Ditchers' wives go there in search of apple-blossom cheeks—evanescent but still alluring.

Business is slack. The jute gambler' den in Royal Exchange having been closed, there is very little of sensation about the monopoly product. Clouds gather over Calcutta and flit north-eastward indicating sure rain in the jute districts; still there is not the flutter that one used to see last year. The speculator may be a plague-spot in the business world but he is also the sensitive barometer that records the ups and downs of demand and supply.

The jute bazaar looks a dead thing on account of the ban attached to him. The European brokers talk in whispers about the next year's crop. The Government have expressed to the expectant public their pious resolve to mend their ways regarding the process of annual forecast. They are going to give us more accurate figures though one doubts whether they will at all succeed in this. So long as the same agencies—to wit overworked civilians and under-paid village accountants—are employed there will be no improvement in the credibility of the report.

# SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

## PURSE ACCOUNT AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha, Hon. Secretary, Saklatvala Reception Committee writes:

Will you please publish the following:

(1) 24|1|1927, Public Reception, Purse and address at the C. J. Hall, Donations Rs. 4,085; Full Proceeds of Tickets Rs. 2,968|13. Total Rs. 7,053|13.

This was handed over by cheques for Rs. 6,200 and Rs. 853|13 on the 24th and 31st January, 1927. Details of this account and names of helpers are already published in the local papers.

(2) 3|4|1927, Parsi Address and Purse at Excelsior.

Donations Rs. 3,628. Full proceeds of tickets Rs. 1,897. Total Rs. 5,525.

Rs. 5,502 was handed over on spot by two cheques and balance of Rs. 23 remitted by Postal Order by last mail. Helpers, Messrs. Faredoon, Dadachanji, Erucheshaw, Hirji Behedin, Jehangirji Vimadalal and Kakobad Nariman. The attitude of the well-known Parsi weekly the "Kaiser-i-Hind" was admirable and helpful.

(3) 8|4|1927. Public Send-Off and Purse—C. J. Hall.

Donations Rs. 392, full proceeds of tickets Rs. 3,110|8. Total Rs. 3,502|8.

Cheque given on spot Rs. 3,501, balance remitted Re. 1|8 by P.O.

Thus the total amount of the three Purses is just over rupees sixteen thousands. The best thanks of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha are due to all the donors to all those who attended the functions and paid for their admission; to the helpers mentioned above; to the Boy Scouts of Bombay, and to my collaborators, Messrs. Narimal, Kamdin, Dadisethna, Javeri, Wadia, Dhondy and last but not the least Master Kaikobad Nariman.

MR. NARIMAN'S CAR.

The motor car presented by Mr. Kaikobad Nariman was not auctioned on the 8th instant for good reasons. Already Rs. 800 is secured for it and we might get more. ....

# TURKEY AND EGYPT.

## CLOSER RELATIONS

A special message was received by the "Al-Ehram" from Astana on March 26. It ran as follows:—

The Egyptian Ambassador met Ghazi Mustafa Kamal at his house in Angora. The former said in his speech that he sincerely prayed for excellent relations between the two Governments. The Egyptian Ambassador greeted. His Excellency the President on behalf of His Majesty the King of Egypt. After some formal greeting some private discourse also took place.

Ismet Pasha and Rashid Pasha also received the Egyptian Ambassador and the Turkish Press is greatly rejoicing and publishing with great pleasure the news that the King of Egypt has given a donation of 500 guineas on the occasion of his birth day to the Association for the welfare of Turkish children.—"The Muslim Outlook."

# B. B. C.I. AGENT'S SENSIBLE MOVE.

## WILLING TO CONFER WITH MR.PATEL

Mr. V. J. Patel has sent the following circular letter to the members of the B. B. C. I. Railway Association:—

Friends,

In reply to our letter of 13th April, 1927, I have received the following letter from the Agent to-day:

Agent's Office,
Churchgate Street,
Bombay, 20th April 1927.

To,

Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Esqr., Bar-at-Law
President, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees Association, Ahmedabad.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 12th April 1927. From the concluding para I understand that you would like to see me in regard to the question of the recognition of your Association. As you are aware, I am quite prepared to recognise your Association when it is registered under the Trade Unions Act and I am assured that it represents the wishes of the majority of the staff. As stated in your letter, there has been some delay in this Act becoming law, but presumably the Act will very shortly come into force. I therefore think that it would be advantageous to both of us if we could have a general discussion on the subject and suggest Wednesday, the 27th instant at 11-30 a.m. I shall be glad if you could let me know if this day is suitable to you.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.

I congratulate you for the admirable patience, discipline and solidarity with which you have carried on your campaign for such a long period and must ask you to continue to do so till we come to the end of our troubles.

As the Agent has been good enough to offer an opportunity for a general discussion there is yet hope for an amicable and honourable settlement of your just and legitimate demands.

The result of our interview will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours faithfully
VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President.

# FOR INCOME TAX PAYERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The end of another British Income Tax year affords a suitable opportunity for reminding your readers that many British subjects resident abroad are entitled to claim repayment of tax charged upon income received from British cources.

To some extent the relief is dependent on the amount of income arising abroad and it behoves every British subject so resident to make certain that he is not overtaxed by reason of his British income being charged at the full rate of British Income Tax.

Certain British Government securities such as War Loan, etc., carry the advantage of total exemption from British tax when the holder, being a British subject, is resident abroad. It should be remembered also that if Foreign or Colonial income passes through the United Kingdom, tax will be deducted by the Banker or Agent. Residents abroad can recover the amounts deducted.

Claims can now be made for the six years' period ending on 5th April 1927, so that in many cases the repayments may amount to a considerable and very acceptable sum.—Yours, etc.,

W. P. CAIRBROTHER,
Income Tax Specialist.
67/68, Cheapside,
London, E. C. 2.
April 1.

# AGENT'S PRESENCE BADLY WANTED

## EVERYTHING UNSETTLED. NOW,

## MR. ANDREWS ON IMMIGRATION BILL

MADRAS, April 23.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, cabling to the "Hindu", from Cape Town, says that the Congress Executive has passed a resolution emphasing the need for the immediate presence of the Agent because everything is unsettled till he comes.

Mr. Andrews arrived at Cape Town yesterday with the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Congress for an interview with the Minister regarding the two Bills now before Parliament, the second reading of which will be taken up next Wednesday.

The Natal Northern Districts Bill is a very minor matter designed to stabilise the domicile in those districts which were taken from the Tranvaal after the Boer War, but likely to be returned to Transvaal shortly. The new Immigration Bill is far more critical because important rights are affected. Mr. Andrews adds: After interviewing the Department, our minds were distinctly relieved, but the Bill needs most careful watching throughout, especially in committee stage.—A.P.

# ALLEGED IMPROPER CONDUCT

## SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST BARRISTER

LAHORE, April 22.

The Court room of Mr. Justice Broadway was crowded to-day when Mr. Muhammad Amin, a local Barrister, appeared before a special Bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Addison, to show cause why his name should not be removed from the roll of advocates under clause 8 of the Letters Patent for alleged gross improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duties.

The accused was represented by Mr. Osborne, assisted by Messrs. Saunders, and Rustomji, while Mr. Carden Noad, Government Advocate, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

After the charge had been read to the accused by the Court, Mr. Justice Broadway asked Mr. Muhammad Amin what he had to say.

The accused said he had put in an affidavit and that constituted his plea.

In the affidavit, Mr. Muhammad Amin had stated on solemn affirmation that he had always seen Mr. Justice Agha Haidar in the evenings at his house, and on the 24th March last, when he went to see him, he had a long conversation with him, and towards the end of the conversation told him that he had often appeared in important cases, even in Letters Patent appeals, unaidd, and had succeeded and that he had some important cases before His Lordship (Mr. Justice Agha Haidar) in which his Lordship would see that he came thoroughly prepared, because it would add to his reputation. No reference was made either by Mr. Justice Agha Haidar or by him to the names of the parties or to the merits of the cases. He never requested nor insinuated that His Lordship should show any favour in deciding any of the cases. Nothing was further from his mind than to influence or attempt to influence Mr. Justice Agha Haidar to do, say or write anything in his favour which he did not deserve, and which would in any way defeat the ends of justice. He solemnly asserted his innocence of any conduct unbecoming a Barrister and Advocate, and concluded that if Mr. Justice Agha Haidar misunderstood the purport of the conversation in question, it was a matter of sincere regret to him.

The Government Advocate then argued the case for the Crown, and Mr. Osborne argued the case for defence. Their Lordships reserved judgment.—A. P.

# LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE.

## DELEGATION OF AUTONOMY URGING

POONA, CITY, April 23.

With a view to secure more rapid development of Local Self Government in the Presidency several important resolutions were adopted at the Joint Conference of the local bodies of the Poona District held in Poona under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute. Regarding Village Panchayats, the Conference passed resolutions urging the relaxation of unnecessary control of District Local Boards. As regards Local Boards, the Conference passed resolutions urging that there should be no separate electorates for the different castes but seats should be reserved for Mahomedans and Untouchables in all the self-Governments, bodies.—A. P.

It is understood that the Maharajah of Kashmir and the Rajah of Poonch have given Messrs. Leete and Widdicombe permission to visit their respective states by air for the purpose of giving joy rides and taking aerial films.—A. P.

# DELEGATION TO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

## GOVT. VIOLATING LEAGUE'S PROVISION.

## PROTEST AGAINST OFFICIAL CHOICE.

Mr. J.K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, in a letter addressed to the President and Officers of the International Economic Conference says:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber desire me to draw your attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Government of India have responded to the invitation of the League of Nations to send five non official Delegates to represent India at the forthcoming International Economic Conference.

In view of the importance of the number of subjects to be discussed by the International Economic Conference instructions issued to the Members of the League state that "the invitation to each State should be to send members up to a maximum of five. Experts might of course accompany them and also attend but would not have the right of speech or vote except with the special authorisation of the Conference."

Such being the case it was hoped by the Indian public and Commercial opinion that the Government of India would take the fullest possible advantage of these provisions. My Committee regret, however, to find that the Government have selected only three Delegates instead of five Delegates and even then the personnel selected by the Government of India does not carry out the requirements laid down by the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, namely that "the Members should not be spokesmen of the Official policy," i.e. that the Members should be non-officials, because my Committee find—and to this fact that they draw the particular attention of the Conference.

HOW ENGLISHMEN ACT.

The Englishman representing India naturally urges the English point of view and acts in concert with his English conferees, thus leading to over-representation of England at the Conference. The composition of the Indian Delegation to the sittings of League of Nations has so far never been satisfactory to Indian public opinion, as is shown by the Resolutions passed from time to time in the Indian Legislature against the present methods of the Government of India in making up the Indian Delegation. No only have they not sent the full quota demanded by the Indian public and allowed under the rules but one of the three Members is a foreigner, as against the whole spirit of the League of Nations; he is also an Official as against the definite rules laid down by the Authorities for the selection of delegation to the International Economic Conference.

When my Committee came to know of the personnel selected by the Government of India, they sent a message to the Government of India requesting them to make the Delegation complete and fully representative of the interests of India and India alone. We understand that similar representations have been made to the Government of India by other Commercial bodies in India. Yet the Government of India have not seen their way to meet the wishes of the people of India, which we trust are also shared by the Authorities of the International Economic Conference, viz., that each State should select from among its nationals the full quota of the number of Delegates allowed to it.

The Government of India having thus not paid any heed to our demands, the only course left open to us is to bring to the knowledge of the Authorities of the International Economic Conference the facts of the case in the hope that the Conference will express its opinion in this regard in such unmistakable terms that atleast in cases that might arise in future the Government of India will act in a way that will accord with the wishes of the people of India and the rules framed by the League of Nations.

# THE INDORE TRIAL.

## FURTHER HEARING.

INDORE, April 23.

The Special Tribunal heard two more prosecution witnesses to-day in the case under Section 302 I.P.C. against Thakur Balwant Singh, Sub-Inspector Haraprasad said that on February 14th he saw a gathering of Mahomedans in front of the Mussalman Hotel complaining of music having been played in front of their mosque. They were promised a full enquiry, but would not listen, and shouting "Yaali" ran towards the Subah's house. Some one then set fire to the hay-stack near the house. Peace was restored after the Prime Minister arrived on the scene under whose orders the D.I.G. removed in a lorry the Subah, his family and friends.

The other witness constable Kalyan Prasad gave a similar account of what happened on that day.—A.P.

# TORNADO HAVOC.

## HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE & PROPERTY.

NOAKHALI, April 23.

According to latest reports there has been a heavy loss of life and property in consequence of the recent tornado which swept over some of the most populous villages in the district. Deaths so far total fourteen and the injured about forty.

It is understood Government has sanctioned Rs. 750 for gratuitous relief and Rs. 10,000 for agricultural loans. The cultivators have been the worst sufferers, and a very large number of them have been rendered homeless.—A.P.

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## *PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PANCHMAHALS.*

### NOTABLE PROGRESS DURING A YEAR OF POPULAR CONTROL.

(BY A. P.)

The School Board of the Panch Mahals District Local Board was and yet is the first in Gujerat to take over the charge of the primary schools in the District from the hands of the Government, as required by the new Primary Education Act. It was in April, 1926 that the School Board decided unanimously to take up the control of the primary schools from the Educational Department and as it is now nearing the completion of the first year of popular control of primary education in the most backward district of Gujecat, it would be worthwhile taking stock of the progress during the year.

The Board consists of 12 members—nine elected and three nominated. This includes two ladies and an education expert, Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C., is the chairman of the Board, Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society who has now made Panch Mahals his home because of his vow to spend the rest of his life in the services of the Bhils of this district being its most prominent member. It may be recalled that as soon as this popular School Board consisting of a majority of staunch Nationalists took up the charge of the educational institutions of the district, they decided to run the schools on national lines. May 15, 1926, was celebrated as a National Day in all the schools in the district and in every village school a beautiful portrait of Mother India was unveiled before mass meetings of villagers. "Bande Mataram" and other national songs were introduced for daily recitation in the schools and the president of the Board sent a message to all the teachers in charge of different schools to change their outlook on education and impart learning to the students from a nationalized standpoint. Not many days had passed before this, when the chairman ordered the cancellation of the usually observed holidays and vacations and decided to keep the schools closed on all national holidays—including the national week (April 6th and April 13) days. The summer and winter vacations arranged pre-eminently for the convenience of the teachers and not that of the students, were changed according to the conditions of the district. The village students most of whom hail from the agriculturist class are now allowed a vacation of 18 days after he first rain; and 12 days at the harvest time so that they can learn agriculture themselves and can also be useful to their parents.

Another important change has been made in the text books for the students. The usual text books taught in the primary schools have been discarded by the Panch Mahals School Board who have introduced the text books issued by the Gujerat Vidyapith—the National University of which Gandhiji is the chancellor—in the first and secondard standards.

Having done this much, the Board has directed its energies in altogether a new field. There are very few—only two—full-fledged secondary high schools and a couple of middle schools teaching English in the district. But of them only one is a Government school, other schools having been started and being conducted by private effort. The School Board has decided to run English classes in full-fledged Vernacular schools in the district as an experimental measure from 1st May, 1927. It is bound to be a success, as the students can learn English in their own vernacular classes without paying high fees exacted in private as well as in Government schools, without leaving their home and village which they have otherwise got to do.

This is in short the material progress made in the primary education in Panch Mahals. The moral aspect of the movement is greater still. The point of view of the teachers as well as the students is entirely changed. They are filled with a new spirit. The teachers teach to the best of their capacity not to gain promotions, not to please the officials but to benefit the students, to serve the future generation with a consciousness that they are doing the best kind of national service. Physical punishment to students is absent from most of the schools and the question of prohibiting all sorts of physical punishment is now seriously engaging the attention of the Board.

The Boy Scouts movement has been introduced in most of the schools and changes have been made where necessary to make the scout feel that he lives first and foremost for his country and humanity. The School Board has decided to organise a grand Scout Rally at Godhra in the first week of June and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister of Education, has agreed to run down here for a day on the occasion. A strong and influential committee of half a dozen non-officials and officials has been appointed to make the rally the first of its kind in Panch Mahals a success.

This short account will show the readers how even the institutions run by the Government can be conducted to the advantage of the people and what an amount of constructive progress can be made if only our national workers take it into their heads to do some solid work instead of doing only a little ineffective propaganla here and there. The school board of Panch Mahals and specially Mr. W. S. Mukadam, its chairman deserve congratulations on having made such a remarkable progress in the course of a year. Let us hope that the other districts of Gujarat which are considered more advanced will follow the noble example set by Panch Mahals.

---

A huge bushfire broke out near Hazaripawad ten miles from Nagpur yesterday evening setting fire to the reserved grass. Flames were big and could be seen from the city. Extent of the damage is not known.—Free Press.


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## MODERN INDIAN ART

### MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S LECTURE

A lecture was delivered by Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood on "Modern Indian Art" which was illustrated by magic lantern slides. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin demonstrated a number of slides of Ajanta paintings which, unfortunately, have been distorted recently.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Fyzee Rahamin said that fresco painting in its true sense was perfectly understood in India and practised on an extensive scale all over the country. The technique of Ajanta was unparallelled and the Italian frescoes in technique did not approach anywhere near it. The frescoes of Greece and Pompeii, although they suggested a similarity of technique, were almost primitive in execution and nowhere had they reached the high level of the Ajanta or the Bagh frescoes. All work—whether painting or sculpture—was done strictly on the principles laid down by the ancient law givers, the artists following not blindly, but refining themselves so that they could see the true realities and re-express in terms of their existing consciousness.

In Indian art, he declared, there was no secret or dogma but the open secret that all knowledge and understanding was absolute and infinite, wanting not to be created but to be found. Indian art set deliberately to make the unseen more real than the seen and was more a spiritual discovery than a creation. There had never been an attempt to impress the limited individuality of the work of a single artist, but the painter was the medium of expression of the spirit of his race. The one great thing for those nameless artists was not so much to express themselves in their work, but to tell the great thing itself which meant everything to them. They (Indians) did not recognise them by their names—theirs was an immortality more perfect because more impersonal. How could one man's labour reveal the result of centuries of race imaginings?

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

The speaker, referred to the Prize of Delhi Scheme, and complained that the scheme made no provision of any kind or suggested any methods for encouragement or development of Indian art. Indian art was distinct in principle, tradition, sentiment and execution from other arts of the world and could not be confused with any other. It was universally acknowledged, particularly by the art world, that all works produced in the art schools in India were demoralised imitation of Western art. Since the teaching was based on Western methods they could not hope to produce Indian art in these schools. The Prize of Delhi Scheme suggested that a Central Institution in Delhi should allow the students from those different schools to collect in that institution and the Government should supply funds to carry on the wrong method of work. The speaker thought that was the end of Indian art. If Indian art was to be encouraged the scheme was out of the question. Almost all the men associated with the committee of the scheme were such as had authority for framing the scheme for an important art institution, and it would be most disastrous if any consideration were given to it. His personal experience was that the present artists and those connected with the Arts School in Bombay did not often understand the meaning of Indian art and therefore, could not claim any authority to form such a scheme. Mr. Rahamin felt that an art institution in New Delhi must be established to give instructions "in Indian Art" in a pure Indian manner and on ancient laws and principles that were laid down for the study of the "Chitra Lokhna" painting.


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